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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXV, No. 21

Section 1

April 29, 1937

LONDON The International Sugar Conference, in formal plenary
SUGAR session, last night approved a network of agreements that
ACCORD is expected to regularize world sugar production and distribution for five years, Charles W. Hurd reports to the New York Times from London. Theoretically the program permits the production for export by all producing countries of upward of 3,600,000 tons a year, in contrast to a visible demand for 3,000,000 tons, but it is not expected that production will reach the authorized figure. It is understood that some quotas much larger than the anticipated production have been accorded to a few countries to obtain unanimous assent to the program.

CHARLES THOM Yesterday, the Washington Post reports, Charles
ELECTED Thom and Donnel Foster Hewett were among the 15 elected
TO ACADEMY to the National Academy of Sciences, select organization of American scientists whose membership is limited to 300. Thom is a botanist and mycologist in the Department of Agriculture and Hewett is attached to the Geological Survey. Carl Gottfried Hartman, of the Carnegie Institution of Washington department of embryology in Baltimore, also was chosen for membership. The other 12 newly elected members of the academy are Calvin Blackman Bridges, Oliver Ellsworth Buckley, Arthur Jeffery Dempster, Ernest William Goodpasture, Leo Loeb, Duncan Arthur MacInnes, George Richards Minot, John von Neumann, Seth Barnes Nicholson, Otto Struve, Francis Bertody Sumner and Edward Chace Tolman.

TOLLEY Farm problems, transportation, housing difficulties,
TALKS and price control were among subjects of round-table
TO C.O.F. C. discussion in connection with the national chamber of commerce meeting yesterday. H. R. Tolley, administrator of the Federal farm program, told one group that officials hope to develop a long-time national farm program with funds now earmarked by Congress for existing AAA programs. "History will probably note," he said, "that our lack of a farm policy prior to 1932, our blind reliance upon sheer competition to solve all problems, and our wasteful exploitation of precious resources were the gravest defects in twentieth century civilization." (Washington Post.)

Soviet Geographical Journal (April) publishes a long paper
Arctic by H. P. Smolka, giving an account of a summer trip through
Activities the Soviet Arctic, an area not covered by the usual visa
of a passport. Scattered highlights from the paper follow:
"The Soviet Government is busy organizing river transport down to the
mouths of the Ob', Yenisei, Lena, Kolima, Indigirka, and Anadir, the
building of ports in their estuaries, and the maintenance of sea trans-
port from these ports to temperate regions during the short Arctic sum-
mer...The Northern Sea Route Administration has meanwhile littered the
coastline and the ocean with polar stations. There are fifty-seven of
them now, all along the shore, and on islands in the Kara and East
Siberian Seas. They are equipped with wireless, engaged in meteorologi-
cal observation, as well as in hydrographic, geological, and biological
exploration...There are mostly young people working on these stations,
men and women of great courage and scientific zeal, who look upon their
work as a national mission...Navigation is further assisted by a fleet
of aeroplanes engaged in reconnaissance along the route. Taking off
from bases along the shore, they reconnoitre a comparatively large area
around and ahead of each caravan, draw maps of ice formation which, upon
their return, they drop by parachute to the captains of the ice-breakers...
Up to now timber has been the main cargo...On the Ob', Novi Port has be-
come a settlement for timber workers, who carry on work in the sawmills
throughout the winter and help in the loading of foreign vessels during
the navigation season...Work goes on normally in this Arctic town all
the year round. Even at temperatures of -40°C . the factories keep on
cutting timber; it is rafted down the river during the summer...One of
the main problems in the scheme of settling a sufficient number of
Europeans in these outlying districts is the provision of fresh food...
Nothing except moss and lichens will grow on the polar islands and along
the coast. But further inland, below the sixty-eighth degree, radishes,
cabbages, and onions have already been made to grow in the open air...
The hothouses produce tomatoes, cucumbers and asparagus. Strawberries
and apples have just been grown for the first time in the experimental
fields. At the polar stations themselves cucumbers and salad are grown
underneath the ice. Chambers well isolated against the cold are built
of wood and fur underneath the ice. They are heated electrically and
the plants get their light from 300-candle-power bulbs. The current is
produced by windmills, so that one is justified in saying that nowadays
even Arctic storms grow green vegetables...The whole scheme depends of
course to a large extent on the development of aviation...The Russians
believe that the Arctic will be one of the most important highways of
international air traffic in the future..."

Reviews The April 17 issue of Country Life (London) is the
British Coronation Number of the magazine and includes a general
Agriculture review of changes and progress in British agriculture
since the last coronation. It includes sections in
horse-breeding, beef cattle, dairying, sheep and pig breeding, poultry
keeping, education and research, and farm mechanization. The issue also
includes several short articles related to agriculture.

Congress, The Senate received a letter from the Civil Service
April 27. Commission relative to the number of civil-service em-
 ployees and their apportionment by-states. Adjourned
until Thursday. In the House, Mr. Tobey discussed critically the De-
partment of Agriculture's support of the farm tenancy bill and Mr.
Bernard addressed the House briefly on the need for flood control and
soil conservation.

Potato The Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Science and
Improvement Practice (International Institute of Agriculture, April)
 includes an article by N. v. Gescher on "Improvement of
Varieties of Potatoes by Means of Indigenous South-American Varieties."
His concluding paragraph is: "If the work undertaken on the hybridisa-
tion of European potatoes with American continues with the same per-
severance and success, it is certain that it will be possible to extend
potato cultivation over a much larger area, reaching from Equatorial to
Arctic regions and, at the same time, cultivation will be greatly simpli-
fied from the economic point of view in respect of the control of diseases."

Newsprint An editorial in Texas Weekly (April 17) says in part:
in Texas "Newsprint manufacture in Texas and the South generally
 is a subject that has come to a head with the recent
announcement that a \$5,000,000 plant is to be erected in East Texas for
the manufacture of newsprint from Southern pine....The newsprint factory
to be established in East Texas is a portion of the answer that is being
returned to their question of what can be done to meet the threat of a
world paper shortage. The complete answer is given only when the entire
South is considered. At present construction already has started or
definite plans have been made for the establishment of fourteen new pulp
and paper mills in the South...It is interesting to note that Southern
publishers already have contracted for the entire 1938 output of the
plant to be established in East Texas and that the American Newspaper
Publishers Association has urged its members to aid Southern newsprint
with actual commitments and has advised publishers to encourage new pro-
duction of newsprint within the United States..."

Ozark An Ozarks parkway already has been approved by the
Parkway Missouri state planning board and the director of national
 parks, and thence forwarded to PWA officials in Washington.
This parkway would traverse four of the present eight national forests in
Missouri, four state parks, eighty scenic and historic sites, and pass
eight established and proposed lakes. This picturesque parkway would be
432 miles in length and average 600 feet in width. This road would be
built for pleasure driving only and trucks and heavy traffic of any sort
would be prohibited. Acquiescence of the government to the project would
place the Ozarks parkway as the third greatest parkway in the United
States and would be a link in a future transcontinental parkway, those
sponsoring this movement say. (Weekly Kansas City Star, April 21.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 28 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.25-15.50, cows good 7.25-8.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.75-12.50; vealers good and choice 8.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.35; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.05-10.40; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.40; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.50-9.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 11.25-12.75**.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 139 1/8-142 1/8; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. 137 1/8-140 1/8; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 119 5/8-125 5/8; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 124 5/8-125 5/8; No. 2 Hard Winter* K. C. 130-136 1/4; Chi. 129 1/2-134 1/2; St. Louis 132; No. 1 S. R. Wr. St. Louis 135 3/4; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 116; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 108-113; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 137 1/2-141; St. Louis 139 1/2; No. 3, Chi. 135 1/2-140 1/2; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 50-51; K. C. 53 1/4-56; Chi. 53 1/2-55 1/2; St. Louis 55 1/2; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 126-128; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 118-124; No. 2, Minneap. 74-77; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 209-214.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$3.75-\$4.50 per double-head barrel in the East; \$4 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas Bliss Triumphs \$1.75-\$2 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; \$1.45-\$1.50 f.o.b. Brownsville. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.90-\$2.15 per 100-pound sack in eastern cities; \$1.35-\$1.50 f.o.b. Presque Isle. (Correction: Monday's Maine Green Mountains should have ranged \$1.80-\$2.10, instead of \$1.90-\$2.85). Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$1.25-\$1.50 per 50-pound sack, U.S. Commercials, in terminal markets; 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. Raymondville District. New York and Midwestern Yellows 90¢-\$1.25 in city markets. Florida and South Carolina Pointed and Round Type Cabbage \$1-\$1.75 per 1 1/2-bushel hamper in city markets. Texas Round type \$2.50-\$3.50 per lettuce crate in a few cities; \$1.75-\$1.85 f.o.b. Brownsville. New York U. S. No. 1 2 1/2 inch minimum McIntosh apples \$2.25 per bushel basket in New York; Baldwins \$1.75 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 27 points from the previous close to 13.27 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.36 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 17 points to 12.95 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 25 points to 12.83 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 cents; 91 Score, 33 3/4 cents; 90 Score, 33 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 16 3/4-17 cents; S. Daisies, 16 3/4-17 cents; Y. Americas, 17-17 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York, (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23-24 1/4 cents; Standards, 22 3/4 cents; Firsts, 21-21 1/2 cents. (Prepared by BAE.)

** Quotation applies to fed full woolled old crop lambs.

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXV, No. 22

Section 1

April 30, 1937

LAND
BANK
RATE

The House Agriculture Committee agreed yesterday on a bill extending the present emergency interest rate on Land Bank farm loans to the 1938 fiscal year.

The emergency rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent would be stepped to 4 per cent in 1939, under the bill's provisions. The rate on the short-term Land Bank Commissioners' loans would be reduced from 5 to 4 per cent for two years. Chairman Jones said the bill was a "compromise" with the views of Governor W. I. Myers of the Farm Credit Administration, who warned the committee recently that continuation of "artificially low" interest rates on farm debts might stimulate a land boom. (Associated Press.)

AUSTRALIAN
TRADE
WITH U.S.

Exports to the United States during the nine months ended March 31 were more than double those in the corresponding period of 1935-36, according to a Canberra wireless to the New York Times. Exports to the United States in this period were valued at 11,435,000 pounds, compared with 570,200 pounds for the previous year and imports were valued at 9,026,000 pounds, compared with 10,251,000 pounds. This gives Australia her first favorable balance since the beginning of any appreciable trade between the two countries.

SOVIET
ORDERS
NEW PLAN

On the eighth anniversary of the Communist party's formal adoption of "Socialist competition" as the spark-plug for the first five-year plan, a series of decrees yesterday revealed some of the successes and failures of the Soviet Union's attempt to find substitutes for the profit motive, says a Moscow dispatch to the Baltimore Sun. The Gosplan (state planning commission) was ordered to prepare a third five-year plan, the coal fields of the Don river basin received a drastic administrative shake-up, and the wholesale reduction of retail prices in many manufactured goods was announced.

OLDEST
LAND
PLANT

Discovery of the remains of the world's oldest land plant--a fossilized shoot of the Cambrian era, 500,000,000 years ago--was announced yesterday by the Harvard Botanical Museum. William C. Darrah, research curator at the museum, described the plant as probably a naked green shoot without leaves or flowers. It was discovered, he said, in specimens of black oil shale from Sweden. (Associated Press.)

Preventive Veterinary Medicine In an address printed in Veterinary Record (London, April 17), K. D. Downham of Harper Adams Agricultural College said: "I have formed the opinion that agriculturists have nothing to be proud of with regard to the state of health of the majority of dairy herds and poultry flocks in this country; in fact, I consider the majority of these herds and flocks are a disgrace from a health point of view, and it amazes me that the talents and knowledge of the members of the veterinary profession have been so little utilised to improve this very unsatisfactory state of affairs. I wonder why it is that the veterinary profession has not been called upon to take its rightful place in agriculture. Preventive veterinary medicine is so important to the stock owners of this country that it could have the effect of converting a shaky subsidised agriculture into a really prosperous and robust industry, able to look after itself and employ adequate labour for its needs. If diseases of animals were properly controlled the effect upon the public health would be a reduction in the number of cases of disease communicable from animals to man, which is surely very desirable..."

Beet Sugar Gains A Denver report to Wall Street Journal (April 27) says the report of Great Western Sugar Co. and subsidiaries for fiscal year ended February 28, 1937 shows net profit of \$7,398,279 after depreciation, federal income taxes, etc., equivalent after 7% preferred dividend requirements, to \$3.52 a share on 1,800,000 no-par shares of common stock. This compares with \$5,515,240 or \$2.48 a common share in year ended February 29, 1936. Frank A. Kemp, president, also reported improvement in operating practices and equipment. Of most importance are the perfection of a process to reduce the quantity of limrock used; the production of a selected strain of beet seed, of which more than 25% of the 1937 acreage will use; an improved method of testing soil; and the installation of 34 mechanical beet pilers to replace old-type receiving stations.

Soils in The Atlas The Geographical Journal (April) review of Atlas of American Agriculture says in part: "The section on Soils occupies more than half the Atlas, and is the 'magnum opus' of Dr. C. F. Marbut, issued in July 1935, only a few weeks before the tragic death of the author on his way from the Oxford Soil Congress to Manchuria. It is a work the importance of which it is difficult to exaggerate, and includes a complete soil map of the United States in 12 sections. At the same time Dr. Marbut has used all the material collected by the Soil Survey since its foundation in 1899, as well as his own unrivalled theoretical and practical knowledge, to present a reasoned account linking the American system of soil series with the international soil groups..."

Leading Articles Economic Geography (April) includes the following articles: "Some Factors in Cuba's Foreign Trade," by Roberta P. Wakefield; "Fixation of Shifting Cultivation," by Derwent Whittlesey; and "Agriculture in the Llano Estacado," by W. A. Browne.

Congress, The Senate was not in session. The House passed the
April 28. Second Deficiency Appropriation Bill (H. R. 6730) for 1937.
The only appropriations in the bill for the Department of
Agriculture are for judgments and authorized claims. The House Committee
on Agriculture reported out with amendment the bill (H. R. 4728) to autho-
rize cooperation in the development of farm forestry in the States and
Territories. This bill is a companion to S. 1504, which passed the
Senate on April 20, 1937.

Golden An Associated Press report from Boise, Idaho says
Eagle that a pardon has been granted to the golden eagle,
Reprieved "formerly Public Enemy No. 1 in wild life." William P.
McIntyre, State Game Warden, telephoned a cease-firing
order, effective April 30, to Deputy Mike Wilkins at Salmon City, gate-
way to the Central Idaho wilderness, where eagles are said to have killed
deer, wild goats and sheep. The deputy would leave at once for the
isolated mountain camp of a five-man eagle execution squad, sent into the
field six weeks ago by Warden Amos Eckert, Mr. McIntyre said. Warden
Eckert was replaced by Mr. McIntyre two weeks ago, when the latter's term
expired. "I think the golden eagle was intended as a balance in the
scheme of nature," said Mr. McIntyre. Idaho for many years has paid a
\$1 bounty for each golden eagle head turned in to the game department.
Mr. Eckert, calling the birds "wild life's public enemy No. 1," ordered
an attack upon the eagles after trappers and stockmen had complained
that they were especially numerous and particularly vicious this Winter.

Tick Dallas Morning News (April 21) reports that the Texas
Eradication Livestock Sanitary Commission will begin a drive immediately
In Texas to eradicate the cattle fever tick in its last stronghold
in Texas--fourteen counties in the southeastern part of
the State. Commission Chairman Louis Wardlaw believes that with proper
cooperation by cattlemen in that area, the pest can be killed within a
year and Texas livestock men will be saved millions of dollars. With an
emergency appropriation from the Legislature, the commission furnishes
450 inspectors to carry on the work. About 300,000 cattle, horses and
mules will have to be dipped," Wardlaw said. "It is the duty of the
State to furnish men and the dip to be used. It is the duty of the
counties, under the law, to keep up the pens, chutes and corrals and
furnish water and keep the vats clean. It is the duty of stock owners
to present to inspectors all their stock for dipping at the vat."

Jap Philadelphia correspondence to Seed World (April 23)
Beetles says: "And now come the Japanese beetles, even before
Under Glass the normal time for them is ripe. It seems they have been
forcing them in greenhouses--quite unintentionally. The
good-looking little pests have been found in a number of greenhouses
throughout the state, according to a report from the Pennsylvania De-
partment of Agriculture, inspectors for which spotted their appearance
as early as February. This is said to be unusually early, even for such
ambitious little bodies as the beetles."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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Vol. LXV, No. 23

Section 1

May 3, 1937

EIGHT NEW "TVA" AREAS PROPOSED Division of the United States into eight districts for development of power, irrigation, navigation and flood control is sought by Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska, in a bill he will introduce, "within ten days," according to a report by Russell Smith in the Washington Post (May 1). Each of the districts to be set up would be modeled after the Tennessee Valley Authority, Norris said. The new authorities, if they are closely modeled upon TVA, would be administered by a board of three directors with the broadest powers. Their principal check will be in the requirement of an annual report to Congress and justification of proposed expenditures to the appropriations committees of the two houses.

EROSION CONTROLLED Terracing, strip-cropping and other soil erosion control work sponsored by the Soil Conservation Service near Hagerstown, Harwood and White Hall stood the test of recent torrential rains in a pleasing manner, O. C. Bruce, State co-ordinator for the service, said yesterday at College Park. Bruce related that rain gauges on the project near Hagerstown showed a rainfall of 4.07 inches during a single day. "All control measures which had been completed in the areas performed their duties satisfactorily," he said. (Washington Post, May 3.)

FOREIGN TRADE United States purchases of foreign products increased faster than her export sales during the first three months of this year. Reporting that this country's aggregate foreign trade rose sharply during the period, the Commerce Department said imports exceeded exports by \$113,959,000. This compared with an import balance of \$3,257,000 in the same months last year. (Press, May 1.)

ARGENTINE BUYING The United States is threatening to take from Great Britain the lead in exports to Argentina, the Pan-American Union announced yesterday. This change is being brought about by booming trade conditions in the South American republic, stimulated by heavy exports of raw materials which in turn are being followed by a sharp jump in imports. Trade statistics from Argentina covering the early months of the year showed that imports from this country had risen to within 2 per cent of the amount purchased from Great Britain. (New York Times, May 3.)

Fertilizer American Fertilizer (April 17) reports: "Continuing
Sales Up the sharp increase which began during the fall, fertilizer
 tax tag sales in March were 27 per cent above March, 1936.
Total sales for the month aggregated 1,871,828 tons, according to reports
by the state control officials to The National Fertilizer Association.
This was the largest tonnage reported for any March since 1930. All of
the southern states except Virginia and Oklahoma registered sales in-
creases over March of last year, with particularly large gains in the
Carolinas, Georgia, and Mississippi. The aggregate increase in the
south was 25 per cent...March sales in four of the five mid-western
states were much larger than a year ago. A small decline occurred in
Kentucky, which in recent months had been reporting large increases over
last year. Aggregate sales in the five states were the largest recorded
in any month during the eight years for which comparable data are avail-
able, with the exception of April, 1930...."

Idaho Efficient application of raw rock phosphate, found
Phosphate in southeastern Idaho in deposits declared the most ex-
Tests tensive in the nation, is a problem that the experiment
 station of the University of Idaho, college of agriculture,
is attempting to solve. An experiment showed, said Dr. E. J. Iddings,
dean of the college, that "no increases whatever were secured from appli-
cations of raw rock phosphate regardless of how finely it was ground or
how much was applied." The natural rock consists of a mineral containing
some fluoroine, Dr. Iddings explained. For use on the high-lime soils,
this rock phosphate must be treated in some way to drive off the fluoroine
and make the store of phosphorus available to the plants. Only by chemi-
cal reaction can this be accomplished--not by any known degree of grind-
ing. (Idaho Statesman, April 13.)

Poison In an editorial on the poison dust problem, Gleenings
Dust in Bee Culture (May) says in part: "What to do for pro-
and Bees tection against dust poison of bees in the cotton areas
 is a problem that must be solved and solved quickly. Ob-
viously the cotton growers cannot well change their methods of insect
control over night even if they wished to do so. It will therefore be-
hoove beekeepers in those regions where losses have been suffered in the
past to maintain close contact with county agents and others who are in
position to advise them as much in advance as possible when poison will
be applied on a large scale so that the bees can be moved from the dan-
ger zones. It is also quite possible that the airplane companies would
co-operate if given a chance. Constant complaining from beekeepers will
not enhance their work one bit. In the meanwhile, beekeepers should
present their problems to both State and Federal officials who are con-
cerned with making recommendations for pest control. These officials
should be thoroughly informed as to the problems of the beekeepers and
it will be essential that beekeepers take the initiative to see this is
done. Undoubtedly a careful study of the problem will reveal a time and
method for applying these dusts in a way that will protect both industries."

Congress, The Senate Committee on Commerce reported out with April 29, 30. amendments the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 304) authorizing the Federal participation in the New York World's Fair, 1939. The Senate Committee on Commerce also reported out without amendment the bill (S. 1124) to authorize the Director of the Census to collect and publish statistics of red-cedar shingles. The Senate Committee on Civil Service reported out without amendment the bill (H. R. 2928) to amend the law relating to residence requirements of applicants for examinations before the Civil Service Commission. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations reported out without amendment the bill (H. R. 5332) authorizing allotment of pay by civilian personnel stationed abroad. Adjourned until Monday, May 3. The House debated the War Department Appropriation Bill (H. R. 6692) for 1938. During debate Mr. Doxey discussed the farm tenancy bill (H. R. 6240). Mr. King (the delegate from Hawaii) addressed the House regarding the sugar bills and how they would affect Hawaii. Mr. Hook discussed the need for higher quality seeds as an aid in prevention of crop failures. The Senate was not in session on April 30. The House Committee on Agriculture reported out without amendment the bill (H. R. 6763) to extend for 1 additional year the $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ interest rate on certain Federal land-bank loans, to provide a 4% interest rate on such loans for the period July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, and to provide for a 4% interest rate on Land Bank Commissioner's loans for a period of 2 years.

Contour
Farming

The Bloomington Pantagraph (April 23) reports:
"Several farmers in McLean county are this spring seeding their small grain and clovers in contour strips, twisting across the field with many curves, each one seeking to follow its own level around the faces of slope rather than run in straight lines. In many cases such strips of small grain and clovers will alternate with similar twisting strips of corn, drilled in, the rows curving, without attempt at cross cultivation. Each such field represents the new ideal, the federally encouraged program to prevent soil erosion. 'We have had a rather enthusiastic reception with this type of tillage practices,' said G. M. Flint, manager of the soil conservation project at Leroy. 'There is more of it than ever before, but not nearly as much as we think should be.'"

Sheep
For the
South

In an introductory paragraph, L. R. Neel in Southern Agriculturist (May) says: "The markets will take more well developed and finished lambs from the South in April, May and June at profitable prices than our section is producing. Sheep are the best grazing animals of all of the domestic species, making use frequently of waste and surplus crops as well as turning to good use a portion of the land that is put in pasture and hay crops under our soil conservation program. The sheep is the one kind of livestock that can be grown successfully on pasture and forage without any grain whatever."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

April 30, -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and wealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.25-15.75; cows good 7.25-8.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.75-12.50; wealers good and choice 8.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.30; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.30; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.30; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.50-9.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.75-12.75**.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 140-143; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. 138-141; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 121 $\frac{1}{4}$ -127 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 125 $\frac{1}{4}$ -127 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ -139 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 131 $\frac{3}{4}$ -136 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 Hard Winter* St. Louis 134 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 137 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1. W.Wh. Portland 119 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 109 1/8-114 1/8; No. 2 Yellow corn, K.C. 139-141; St. Louis 140-141; No. 3, Chi. 133 $\frac{3}{4}$ -138 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 138-139; No. 2 mixed, St. Louis 139 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 49 1/8-50 5/8; K.C. 55-56 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 53-54 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 56-56 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 128-130; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 118-126; No. 2, Minneap. 74-77; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 206-211.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$3.75-\$4.75 per double-head barrel in the East; \$4 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas Bliss Triumphs \$1.60-\$1.85 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; \$1.45-\$1.55 f.o.b. Brownsville. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.90-\$2.25 per 100 pound sacks in the East; \$1.50-\$1.60 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U.S. Commercial, \$1.25-\$1.50 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$0.95-\$1.10 f.o.b. Raymondville Section. New York and Midwestern Yellows \$0.90-\$1.40 in city markets. Texas Round Type cabbage \$3-\$3.50 per lettuce crate in a few cities; \$1.85-\$2.10 f.o.b. Brownsville. South Carolina Pointed Type \$1.25-\$1.75 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in terminal markets. New York, U. S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$2 per bushel basket in New York; Baldwins \$1.75-\$1.80 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 25 points from the previous close to 13.30 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.41 cents. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 22 points to 12.97 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 29 points to 12.85 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -17 cents; S.Daisies, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents; Y.Americas, 17-17 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York, (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ -25 cents; Standards, 23 cents; Firsts 21-21 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

** Quotations applies to fed full woolled old crop lambs.

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXV, No. 24

Section 1

May 4, 1937

**WORLD
ECONOMIC
PICTURE** The gold and arms situations appear as the darkest shadows in the picture of the world-wide upswing that the Bank for International Settlements draws in its annual report surveying the monetary and economic world, says Clarence K. Streit in a Basle wireless to the New York Times. The report finds that the lowering of the price of gold would help cope with the serious problems resulting from over-abundant production. But it points out the difficulties and dangers and makes no recommendation. The report, which was written before the recent price break, agrees with President Roosevelt that "concern should be felt about the strength of recent price developments," and also approves the policy of restricting credits and decreasing government expenditures. It repeatedly stresses the need for lowering trade barriers if recovery is to endure.

**COMMUNAL
LANDS IN
MEXICO** The government has distributed land free to 1,700,000 Mexican families who are now living under a communal agricultural system, the official newspaper Nacional stated yesterday. Counting four persons to a family, this means that 45 per cent of Mexico's population is living communally on its own lands. In conservative quarters this figure is regarded as high, but the Nacional states its computations are based on official figures of various government departments. (New York Times.)

**SUGAR
PACT
TOMORROW** The international sugar agreement to adjust world production quotas for sale on the free market will be signed formally tomorrow after plenary sessions yesterday and today ratify minor changes, the Associated Press reports from London.

**WHEAT
FOR EXPORT** The International Institute of Agriculture at Rome yesterday placed world exportable supplies of wheat for the current wheat year at 700,000,000 bushels, the "lowest recorded in many years." The figure is 24,000,000 bushels below last year and 676,000,000 under the 1929 record. (Associated Press.)

Derris "The Ministry of Agriculture," says an item in
Poisoning Gardeners' Chronicle (April 17), "desires to draw the
 attention of gardeners, farmers, fruit growers and
others to the poisoning of fish which may be caused by the presence in
rivers or streams of solutions or powders containing Derris root or
rotenone, or any preparation made from Derris root. Derris preparations,
as our readers are well aware, are now used extensively in agriculture
and horticulture...When using Derris preparations, care should be taken
to prevent any of the solution or powder entering rivers or streams
containing fish. The practice of the washing, or the indiscriminate
dumping, of containers of Derris preparations in rivers or streams is
to be strongly condemned. The Ministry accordingly appeals to all users
of Derris insecticides to take every possible precaution to prevent the
poisoning of fresh water fish from this cause."

School For Pennsylvania Game News (May) offers as leading
Game articles: "The Pennsylvania Game Commission Training
Protectors School" by Wilbur M. Cramer, Superintendent of the
 school; "The First Twenty-Seven Graduate" by Charles F.
Stambaugh; and "Building Better Farm Game Environment" by James N.
Morton.

Master In Agricultural Education (April), W. E. Eshelman,
Farmer a Pennsylvania teacher, writes in part: "The last few
Helps years have brought to the teaching field in agricultural
 education many young men with a wealth of theoretical
subject matter. These newcomers to the profession are handicapped by
a lack of practical farm experience, in many cases, and as a consequence
many harmful assertions are made in the classroom. Nothing dampens the
enthusiasm of a Future Farmer as does an impractical proposition sug-
gested by the classroom teacher. May I suggest one way for the young
teacher of agriculture to gain practical knowledge for teaching in his
new community. In making a survey of your community select the out-
standing farmers, not necessarily those farm folk having made the most
money but those carrying on acceptable farm practice with an interest
for community advancement. Seek out the farmer who practices the theory
of making all rural folk in his community prosperous. By so doing he
also aids himself. It has been my pleasure to know and work with one
master farmer during the past few years. Whenever I found myself in
a situation where advise was sorely needed, I would run out to see John.
The philosophy and sound farming practice of this friend would send me
back to the classroom with new energy and hope."

Early The Around Town column in Baltimore Sun (May 3)
Weather includes a brief review of early weather forecasting
Reports in Maryland "before the days of the Weather Bureau"
 which now contributes "the most generally read article
in a newspaper."

Gas Tax
Diversion

Editorial comment in Food Industries (May) says in part: "Users of the nation's highways have a justifiable complaint against the rapidly increasing diversion of motor vehicle tax revenues to purposes other than the construction, maintenance and administration of our highway systems...How serious it is becoming is shown by a study of the 1935 figures, the latest yet completely available, which reveal that \$147,142,209, or 15.5 per cent, of the total of \$950,971,158 of motor vehicle revenues was diverted. The worst offender was the State of New York which in 1935 diverted 58.3 per cent. Massachusetts came next with 43.2 per cent; followed by South Dakota with 39.3 per cent. It is time for all truck and passenger car owners to take an active stand against this growing evil. Funds collected for public highways should be used for public highways or else such taxes should be abated..."

Farm
Machinery
Exports

United States exports of agricultural implements and machinery increased in March to \$6,001,231, the highest monthly value since April, 1931, and 58% over the March, 1936, shipments of \$3,790,286, according to the Department of Commerce. Foreign sales of tractors and parts during the month were valued at \$4,483,721, 75% of the total farm equipment exports, and 76% in advance of the March, 1936, shipments valued at \$2,544,219. (Wall Street Journal, May 1.)

Evolution
Exploration

New York Times (May 2) prints a column-length article by Meyer Berger reporting plans for summer explorations by an American Museum of Natural History party to seek "living proof of the evolution theory" on Wotan's Throne and Shiva Temple, great plateaus in the Grand Canyon, never before trodden by modern man. The plan is to reach the plateaus by cutting steps or by ropes. The article summarizes breaks in species noted on opposite rims of the canyon and says in part: "One of the best examples of evolution found in the canyon region is the contrast between the Abert squirrel, common on the south rim, and the white-tailed Kaibab squirrel, found on the north rim, but nowhere else in the world...If the naturalists' theory is upheld, the American Museum-Park Service Expedition should find on the isolated plateaus between the two rims living mammals representing an intermediate or transitional stage of evolution of some, or all, north rim and south rim mammals, stemming from the same original stock... The Shiva Temple and the Wotan's Throne are virtually lofty islands in a desert sea--imposing buttes rising high above the canyon's floor. Sheer cliffs, offering no footing for even the nimble rodents, must have kept the animals in truly splendid privacy."

New Dam
Busters

Weekly Kansas City Star (April 28) includes photographs of "dam-buster" equipment "designed to level off the ground and break down the dams built in blank listed ground by the new basin lister." One device is for mounting on a tractor to "smooth the way for the tractor to travel down the furrow." Other dam busters are attached to tractor drawn ridge buster equipment.

Section 5
MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 3 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.00-15.50; cows good 7.25-8.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.75-12.50; vealers good and choice 8.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.35; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.40; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.40; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.40; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.60-9.65. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.25-12.25**.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 138 $7/8$ -141 $7/8$; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. 136 $7/8$ -139 $7/8$; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 123-129; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 128-129; No. 2 Hard Winter* K. C. 135 $\frac{3}{4}$ -139 $\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 133 $\frac{1}{4}$ -137 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 Hard Winter* St. Louis 133 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 S. R. Wr. St. Louis 138 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 118; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 110-115; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 139-140; St. Louis 140 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 Chi. 133 $\frac{1}{4}$ -138; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 49 $7/8$ -50 $7/8$; K. C. 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ -56 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. 54-55; St. Louis 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ -56; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 128-130; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 117-126; No. 2, Minneap. 73-76; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 209-214.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$3.75-\$5 per double-head barrel in the East; \$4 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas Bliss Triumphs \$1.65-\$2.25 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; \$1.40-\$1.50 f.o.b. Brownsville. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.85-\$2.25 per 100 pounds in the East; \$1.44-\$1.55 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.57 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$2.80 carlot sales in Chicago. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U. S. Commercial, \$1.25-\$1.50 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 90¢-\$1.00 f.o.b. Raymondville District. New York and Midwestern Yellows \$1-\$1.40 in city markets. Texas Round type cabbage \$3.25-\$4.50 per lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.85-\$2.25 f.o.b. Brownsville. South Carolina Pointed type \$1.25-\$1.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in the East. New York, U. S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum Baldwin apples \$2-\$2.35. per bushel basket in New York; \$1.75 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling $7/8$ inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 9 points from the previous close to 13.28 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.35 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 13.00 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 13 points to 12.89 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -17 cents; S. Daisies, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents; Y. Americas, 17-17 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ -24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ -23 cents; Firsts, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ -21 cents. (Prepared by BAE.)

** Quotation applies to fed full woolled old crop lambs.

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXV, No. 25.

Section 1

May 5, 1937

PLAN The Pan American Union has taken steps toward calling
MONEY a monetary conference of the 21 American republics, the
CONFERENCE United Press says in a copyrighted report. L. S. Rowe,
 director general, has sent formal notes to member nations
asking each if it considers this "a propitious time" to convoke such a
meeting. The communications were in conformance with a resolution
adopted at the Buenos Aires Peace Conference last December which directed
the union to determine "whether it would be opportune to hold a meeting
* * * to study and endeavor to bring about monetary stabilization and
the termination of the systems of exchange control."

TENANT A bill proposing the creation of a new Federal
AID PLAN agency, capitalized at \$500,000,000, to aid farm tenants,
 sharecroppers and agricultural laborers was introduced
in the House yesterday by Representative Boileau of Wisconsin, the New
York Times reports. The bill was endorsed by the National Committee on
Rural Social Planning. The agency would be called the Farmers Securities
Corporation and would be governed by a board of five, to be named by the
President and approved by the Senate. At least two of the five must at
the time of their appointment be tenant farmers or sharecroppers.

FOOD The continued rise in meat prices boosted the general
PRICES level of retail food costs again last month, bringing the
UP composite index on April 13 to 85.6 per cent of the 1923-
 25 average, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported yester-
day. The average for last month was 7.4 per cent higher than that of the
same period a year ago, and was 42 per cent, above the level of April 15,
1933. Despite the sustained increase, however, the index still stood 15
per cent below the April (1929) average. The advance during the month
averaged 0.3 per cent for all items. (Baltimore Sun.)

GOLD The spring transatlantic gold rush showed further
RUSH signs of slowing yesterday, holding out prospect of re-
SLOWS lief for the United States Treasury in borrowing funds
 to pay for the incoming metal under its gold "steriliza-
tion" policy. Only \$1,191,000 was reported engaged during the day in
England for shipment to New York. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York
reported \$14,719,000 had been received late Monday. (Associated Press.)

British
Food
Reports

A leading editorial in Country Life (London, April 24) says in part: "During the past month two important Reports have been issued dealing with the broad aspects of national nutrition. The chief conclusion of the Ministry of Health's Committee is that 'the consumption of a sufficient quantity of milk is the key to proper nutrition.' The corollary to this is that the present consumption of milk is deplorably low. The Committee declare that the average consumption ought to be doubled...The Food Council in its Report comments on the fact that the retail price of fish stands higher today in relation to its pre-War price than that of any other food, and there can be little doubt that this fact is due to the deliberate policy of distributors...There is no doubt, either, that the consumption of potatoes could be greatly increased in this country and that they could replace much of the sugar and highly milled cereals which find their place in the ordinary diet. These are some directions in which a more satisfactory diet could be made more generally available."

\$200,000
For Radishes

An editorial in Arkansas Gazette (April 24) says: "There is something solid and impressive about a bale of cotton. Set beside it, a bunch of radishes would not make much of a showing. But there can be something solid and impressive about radishes too, if you have enough of them. This year Craighead county farmers planted 2,000 acres to radishes. Shipments of the crop have begun, and before they are over some 175 carloads will have started on their way to market. The estimated return to the growers will be \$200,000. It would take 3,333 bales of 12-cent cotton--a bale and two-thirds to the acre--to bring in \$200,000 from the same acreage. And radishes being an off-season specialty, those Craighead county radish growers still have their 2,000 acres available to grow cotton, corn, soy beans, or other summer crops this year.

Enforced
Pest
Control

With the view to expanding the national agricultural output to maximum levels, new legislation was enacted in Germany on March 5 empowering the Minister of Foodstuffs to enforce the use of insecticides and institute other crop protective measures for combatting plant pests and diseases, says a report from Consul Sydney B. Redecker, Frankfort-on-Main, to the Commerce Department. The new legislation is designed to reduce the heavy agricultural losses from pests and diseases--estimated at from 60 to 80 million dollars per annum thus lessening the nation's dependency upon foreign countries for foodstuffs, the report states. Under provisions of the decree the Reich Minister of Foodstuffs is endowed with far-reaching powers such as requiring farmers to allow officials to inspect their lands and stocks where infection is suspected, the destruction of infected crops and agricultural products as well as the disinfection of soil, warehouses and equipment, and institute other measures designed to reduce pests and diseases including the rotation of crops, it was stated.

Herbage
Reviews

The leading article in Herbage Reviews (March) is, "Range Research in the United States," by W. R. Chapline of the Forest Service, a summary article covering recent developments and the organization of experimental work in this field.

Congress,

May 3

The Senate passed without amendment the bill (S. 1052) to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work. Also passed the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 304) authorizing Federal participation in the New York World's Fair 1939. Also passed without amendment the bill (H. R. 2928) to amend the law relating to residence requirements of applicants for examinations before the Civil Service Commission. This bill will now be sent to the President. Also passed without amendment the bill (S. 1935) to authorize and direct the Comptroller General of the United States to allow credit for all outstanding disallowances and suspensions in the accounts of disbursing officers or agents of the Government for payments made pursuant to certain adjustments and increases in compensation of Government officers and employees. Also passed without amendment the bill (S. 1124) to authorize the Director of the Census to collect and publish statistics of red-cedar shingles. Also passed without amendment the bill (H. R. 5332) authorizing allotment of pay of civil personnel stationed abroad. This bill will now be sent to the President. Also passed the bill (S. 2172) to prevent speculation in lands in the Columbia Basin prospectively irrigable by reason of the construction of the Grand Coulee Dam project and to aid actual settlers in securing such lands at the fair appraised value thereof as arid land. Debated briefly the bill (S. 842) to provide for an investigation and report of losses resulting from the campaign for the eradication of the Mediterranean fruit fly by the Department of Agriculture. The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported out without amendment the bill (H. R. 3687) to extend the period during which the purposes specified in section 7 (a) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act may be carried out by payments by the Secretary of Agriculture to producers. Adjourned until Thursday, May 6. The House debated briefly the bill (H. R. 4728) authorizing cooperation in the development of farm forestry in the States and Territories (a companion bill to S. 1504, which passed the Senate April 20). Mr. Peterson of Georgia discussed his bill (H. R. 6748) to provide homesteads free of debt for actual farm families.

Successful

In a review of conditions in Newfoundland in Commercial Intelligence Journal (Ottawa, May 1), one section reports: "One of the first attempts of the Commission of Government to supplement the earnings of the people by providing new means of occupation was its experiment in land settlement carried out at Markland on the Avalon peninsula. In April, 1934, a small group of unemployed men was selected and put on the land under the supervision of agricultural experts. A small plot of land was given to each individual to be cultivated, and in the same vicinity a larger block of land was set aside to be cleared and cultivated on a communal basis. The purpose was to permit sufficient vegetables to be grown on the small pieces of land to take care of the requirements of each family, while on the larger area the forest could be cleared and field crops grown on a larger scale. The initial effort met with such success that it was decided to extend the experiment to other parts of the country. There are many handicaps to be overcome before land settlement on a large scale can be effected in Newfoundland. In the first place, very little arable land is available, and this is distributed in small tracts over the southeastern and western parts of the Island. Much of the land is covered with virgin forest which must be cleared and then allowed to lie fallow for a considerable time before crops can be grown."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 4 -- Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.00-15.25; cows good 7.25-8.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.75-12.25; vealers good and choice 8.00-10.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.35; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.35; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.35; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.60-9.65. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.25-12.25**.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. $138\frac{1}{4}$ - $141\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. $136\frac{1}{4}$ - $139\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. $122\frac{1}{4}$ - $128\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, $127\frac{1}{4}$ - $128\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K. C. $134\frac{1}{4}$ - $138\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $131\frac{1}{2}$ - $136\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis $131\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 S. R. Wr. St. Louis $136\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland $116\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 109 $\frac{3}{8}$ -114 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $139\frac{1}{2}$ - $140\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis $141\frac{1}{2}$ -142; No. 3, Chi. $135\frac{3}{4}$ -139; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 50-51; K. C. $54\frac{1}{2}$ -56; Chi. 54-55; St. Louis $55\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 128-130; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 117-126; No. 2 Minneap. 73-76; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $217\frac{1}{2}$ - $222\frac{1}{2}$.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$4-\$5 per double-head barrel in the East; \$4 f.o.b. Hastings. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.80-\$2.25 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; \$1.75-\$1.80 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.50-\$2.85 carlot sales in Chicago. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U. S. Commercials, \$1.25-\$1.65 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 90¢-95¢ f.o.b. Crystal City. New York and Mid-western Yellows \$1-\$1.50 in a few cities. Mississippi Round type cabbage \$2.75-\$3.25 per lettuce crate in consuming centers; \$1.90-\$2.00 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. Texas Round type \$3.15-\$3.40 in city markets; \$1.90-\$2.25 f.o.b. Brownsville. New York, U. S. No. 1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum Baldwin apples \$2-\$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel basket in New York City; \$1.75-\$1.80 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling $7/8$ inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 5 points from the previous close to 13.33 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.40 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 13.05 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 12.94 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $31\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, 31 cents; 90 Score, $30\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $16\frac{1}{2}$ -17 cents; S. Daisies, $16\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents; Y. Americas, $17-17\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $22\frac{1}{2}$ - $23\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Standards, $22-22\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, $19-20\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE.)

** Quotation applies to fed full woolled old crop lambs.

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXV, No. 26

Section 1

May 6, 1937

ECONOMIC ASSURANCES

Norman Davis received last night final assurances of British and general European cooperation with the United States in solving world economic problems. Since he has been in London he talked with leading European statesmen. Last doubts as to the validity of these assurances, it is felt in London, were dispelled by agreement of the twenty-two participating countries to sign the international sugar conference agreement designed to stabilize that industry's production and marketing. (Associated Press.)

9-LENS MAPPING CAMERA

The Coast and Geodetic Survey has developed a new type of nine-lens camera with the cooperation of the Fairchild Aerial Camera Corporation. Last week Lieutenant O. S. Reading who had charge of developing the camera, took 400 photographs in three days in mapping 1,600 square miles at the head of Chesapeake Bay. It will take twelve men a year to compile the maps from the photographs, but it would have taken the same force about four years to map the area by the old ground methods, and even then they would not have been able to get all the detail that the camera includes. (New York Times.)

NEW YORK CIVIL SERVICE

An Albany report to the New York Times says the Fold-Hamilton "Civil Service Career" Bill was passed in the State Senate yesterday and was sent to the Governor. It would establish maximum and minimum salaries for grades of State employes and provide for annual salary increments. It would also set up a board to standardize salaries and classifications. Charles A. Brind, Jr., president of the Association of State Civil Service Employes, hailed the approval of the bill.

FEDERAL REVENUE

The fiscal year, 1937, to date has produced more revenue, a Treasury statement showed yesterday, than the entire previous fiscal year. The Treasury report, covering the current year through May 3, showed total income of \$4,128,368,647. Receipts for the entire previous year were \$4,115,956,615. (Associated Press.)

"Adverse"**Balance**

An editorial in Wall Street Journal (May 3) says in part: "With a first quarter 'adverse' trade balance of \$113,959,000, the United States apparently has entered the class of those nations which are chronic importers on balance. Such a conclusion is, however, premature, to say the least. Last year we were confronted with a virtual shortage of grain. Naturally, considerable importing has taken place, particularly of corn. It is possible that more will follow before the end of the year. But this year the prospects are for an exportable surplus of wheat, and barring catastrophic weather developments, we are likely to ship 100,000,000 bushels or more abroad. There are other seasonal factors which may turn the scales, or at least reduce the size of the balance. Even if it were maintained, consequences would not of necessity be disastrous. Considering invisible items as well as the actual movement of goods, it is probable that this country could buy \$150,000,000 more than it sells and still be on an approximate even keel on exchange balance..."

**Control
Campaign
Ended**

Florida Times Union (Apr. 30) reports in part: "W. A. McGriff, Jr., screw worm control supervisor in Duval and Nassau Counties, concludes his work as supervisor today, it was announced yesterday, and no more demonstrations will be held and his services for meetings are no longer available. During the Winter, men were employed by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in co-operation with the Florida Extension Service to assist stockmen and farmers in adopting good methods of preventing screw worms and in reducing screw worms to the lowest possible number of cases. As a result of this work, the pest was not permitted to build up a big population of flies in any county of the State, it was said. Since farmers and stockmen are now well informed on the methods of preventing injuries which cause cases of screw worms and on proper methods of treating cases in animals with benzol and pine tar oil, the intensive screw worm control program is being curtailed, it was announced..."

Favor**Forest****Conservation**

A Beaumont report to Dallas News (April 27) says: "To safeguard the pine forests of the Gulf Coast region of Texas against ruthless exploitation in the event of new industries locating there the Beaumont Chamber of Commerce took action through its forestry committee in session here by adopting a resolution calling for enactment of legislation to meet the situation. The committee calls attention to the paper industry of the United States becoming interested in the timber reserves of the South as raw material and urged Governor Allred to cooperate immediately with other Southern Governors to request of the pulp mills to encourage scientific forest practices in keeping with the United States and State Forest Services to insure the continued replacement of harvested trees..."

American**Nurseryman**

The May 1 issue of American Nurseryman includes an article on the department's "Work with Blight-Resistant Chestnuts" by R. B. Clapper and G. F. Gravatt; an article, "Irrigation for Nursery and Garden" by W. H. Coles; also articles on herb gardens, native plants of garden value, and ground covers.

Congress, The Senate was not in session. The House considered
May 4. bills on the Private Calendar. Agreed to the Senate amend-
 ments to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 304) authorizing
Federal participation in the New York World's Fair, 1939. The Committee
on Expenditures in the Executive Departments reported out without amend-
ment the bill (H. R. 6635) to dispense with the necessity for insurance
by the Government against loss or damage to valuables in shipment.

Mosquito An editorial in Providence Journal (May 3) says in
Control part: "Conservationists sufficiently well informed to
 understand the need for maintaining biological balance
while "improving" the landscape for purposes of human occupation and
use have for some time been critical of public works projects resulting
in the draining of low lands and the clearing of others without regard
for the possible effects on wild life...It would therefore seem to be
significant that it is the United States Bureau of Biological Survey
rather than some agency poorly informed in such matters that has
allotted money for mosquito control in Rhode Island this year, and has
made the allotment contingent upon adherence to a plan for wild life
restoration developed in cooperation with State officials...It is pro-
bable that the modified type of program which the Bureau will insist
upon will substantially accomplish the intended purpose without de-
stroying the habitat or feeding grounds of useful bird species..."

French Nature (London, Apr. 24) reports: "M. Georges
Research Truffaut lectured to the Royal Horticultural Society
 in October of last year, on the experiments on manuring,
pest control and microbiology of the soil, which have been carried out
under his direction at Versailles...M. Truffaut and his colleagues have
shown that only when the nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash are com-
bined upon a basis of their atomic weights will the soil yield its
fullest increase in response to artificial manures. The insistence of
the earlier agricultural chemists on the necessity of lime for the
growth of most crops is countered vigorously by the workers at Versailles,
who find that the presence of calcium ions is often undesirable in
garden soil. They have established that soil bacteria can obtain their
energy exclusively from carbohydrates and organic salts excreted by the
root-hairs of plants. 'Living green plants are thus the main source of
energy for soil micro-organisms.'..."

Rayon's An editorial in Industrial and Engineering Chemistry
Growth (May) says in part: "Rayon is now utilized in typewriter
 ribbons and a new rayon for tire fabric has been developed
to the point where two companies have announced plans for making heavy-
duty truck and bus tires from it. What is to be next? Many have had
personal acquaintance with the rapid development of this chemical fiber
during the past 40 years. Comparatively speaking, it is but a newcomer,
for it was not until 1927 that rayon first exceeded silk in production.
The last decade has seen a tremendous increase, and by 1935 in the United
States four pounds of rayon were consumed for every pound of silk. Now
the annual world output of rayon is sufficient to provide every man,
woman, and child with three pounds. And still the manufacturers experi-
ence difficulty in meeting the demand..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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May 5 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.75-15.00; cows good 7.25-8.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.75-12.00; vealers good and choice 8.00-10.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.35; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.40; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.40; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.60-9.65. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.35-12.25**.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. $139\frac{1}{2}$ - $142\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. $137\frac{1}{2}$ - $140\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 122-128; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 127-128; No. 2 Hard Winter* K. C. 134-137; Chi. $131\frac{1}{2}$ - $135\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis $134\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 S. R. Wr. St. Louis $137\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland $117\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2, Minneap. $108\frac{1}{2}$ - $112\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. $139\frac{1}{2}$ - $140\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 141; No. 3 Chi. $136\frac{3}{4}$ - $139\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $49\frac{3}{4}$ - $50\frac{1}{4}$; K. C. 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ -56; Chi. $53\frac{1}{2}$ - $54\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 55-55 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 127-129; No. 3 good malting Minneap. 113-125; No. 2, Minneap. 73-75; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 212-217.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$4.50-\$4.75 per double head barrel in the East; \$4.00 f.o.b. Hastings. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.80-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities. \$1.25-\$1.40 f.o.b. Presque Isle, Correction Tuesday should have read \$1.30-\$1.45. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.60-\$2.85 carlot sales in Chicago. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U. S. Commercial \$1.25-\$1.50 per 50 pound sack in terminal markets; 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. Crystal City. Midwestern Yellows \$1.25-\$1.50 in a few cities. Mississippi Round Type Cabbage \$2.75-\$3.25 per lettuce crate in consuming markets; \$1.40-\$1.75 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. Texas Round type \$3.00-\$3.40 in a few cities; \$1.85-\$2.25 f.o.b. Brownsville. South Carolina Pointed type ranged \$1.25-\$1.75 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in eastern cities. New York U. S. No. 1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum Winesap apples brought \$2.25 per bushel baskets in New York City.

The Average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 10 points from the previous close to 13.43 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.46 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 10 points to 13.15 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 8 points to 13.02 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $32\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, 32 cents; 90 Score, $31\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $16\frac{1}{2}$ -17 cents; S. Daisies, $16\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents; Y. Americas, 17- $17\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urnor Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $22\frac{1}{2}$ - $23\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Standards, $22\frac{1}{2}$ - $22\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, $19\frac{1}{2}$ - $20\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE.)

** Quotation applies to fed full woolled old crop lambs.

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXV, No. 27

Section 1

May 7, 1937

SUGAR PACT SIGNED Delegates from more than a score of nations instituted yesterday in London a new world-wide experiment in international cooperation by signing a five-year compact designed to regularize the production and marketing of sugar, Charles W. Hurd reports to the New York Times. The ceremony of signing the document took place in the auditorium of the Institution of Civil Engineering and marked the end of months of negotiations under the chairmanship of Ramsey MacDonald, Lord President of the council, who expressed the hope that this example of international cooperation would "be followed, not only in economic matters but in others."

MELLON INSTITUTE DEDICATION Mellon Institute yesterday dedicated its new building, the most advanced scientific workshop in the world, says an Associated Press report from Pittsburgh. The dedication inaugurated a new phase of the work for this institute, which in twenty-six years has produced 800 scientific discoveries that have made for American industry, directly or indirectly, more money than the United States spent on the World War. The new phase aims to spread this same kind of discovery into "pure" science, particularly for human health.

NEW YORK PASSES TWO MILK BILLS An Albany report to the New York Times says the Assembly yesterday repassed the Rogers-Allen Milk Bill after drastically amending it so that it affects only producers. Originally the bill would have paved the way for retail price fixing. As amended, distributors are eliminated and producers alone will bargain for prices. Earlier in the day the Assembly passed the McElroy-Young Bill, which provides for a State-wide organization of producers to bargain for better prices. Both bills now go to Governor Lehman.

MONTGOMERY WARD RECORD Montgomery Ward & Co. yesterday reported April sales of \$40,095,518, which compares with \$30,402,667 in April of 1936. This is an increase of \$9,692,851 or 31.88 per cent. At the same time the company announced first quarter earnings of \$97,187,251, an increase of \$24,085,379 over the \$73,101,872 earned in the same period of 1936. The percentage of increase was 32.95. Both sets of figures were new records for the company, officials said. (Associated Press.)

Rural Wall Street Journal (May 5) reporting from Chicago,
Buying says in part: "Private crop estimates issued yesterday,
Prospects as of May 1, together with the course of weather since
 then, promise well this year for companies dependent upon
rural buying power. Mail order executives already anticipate that 1937
volume will push ahead of last year. For the first time in five years
the United States may be an important competitor in world wheat trade.
Private winter wheat yield estimates as of May 1 are for 651,000,000
bushels, or roundly equivalent to the nation's annual needs. Therefore,
whatever the yield from Spring acreage proves to be would be available
for export. Latest private estimates are for 22,600,000 acres sown to
Spring wheat which, under normal conditions, would yield about 280,000,000
bushels. Corn, oats and rye crop outlooks also are favorable. Field
work over extensive areas in the Middle West is being retarded at present
by wetness. However, for the most part these rains are needed and the
late moisture, unless unduly protracted, should do much to enrich yields
and boost power on farms. The above picture does not hold true of the
perennially dry sections where signs of unproductiveness are again seen.
As a result, this territory's contribution to rural income may prove in-
consequential. Canada, likewise, is displaying dryness with dust storms
blowing over Saskatchewan's once-rich fields."

Neon In comment on experiments with Neon lighting of
Lighting greenhouses in the Netherlands, Gardeners' Chronicle
of Plants (April 24) says in part: "So far as soil-warming is con-
 cerned, it is an ideal method of forcing, but except where
current is really cheap, it is too extravagant, and could scarcely yield
any profit to growers. The supply of extra light by means of Neon in-
stallations is rather a different matter, and is more likely to be a
paying proposition. The experimenters came to the conclusion that it
was not advisable to keep the lights on during the entire growth of the
plant, but to economise by restricting their use to supplying extra light
to seedlings and cuttings, which are often put in at a time when natural
light is insufficient for healthy growth, and later, with the object of
hastening the flowering period..."

Foreign The principal article in The Index (May) deals with
Trade American Foreign Trade. The conclusion says in part: "The
 basic decline in the relative importance of agricultural
produce would appear to reflect a long-time trend. Whereas the quantity
index of exports of crude foodstuffs stood at 33 in 1935, on a basis of 1
25 equals 100, that of finished manufactures stood at 93. These indices,
moreover, compare with a figure of 81 for crude foodstuffs and 65 for
finished manufactures in 1913...Disregarding special and possibly tem-
porary factors affecting world trade, the figures cited in this article
clearly indicate that while substantial progress is being made in making
up export losses occasioned by the depression, the United States has not
yet succeeded in regaining the position in world commerce it formerly
held. The recovery and expansion which our resources and productive
capacity should make possible are still to be realized."

Congress, The Senate was not in session. By a vote of 171 to
May 5. 153, the House passed the bill (H. R. 4728) to authorize
 cooperation in the development of farm forestry in the
States and Territories.

Senior An article, "Senior Extension Clubs in Pennsylvania"
Extension appears in Rural America (April). The author, C. P. Lang
Clubs of State College, Pennsylvania, says in part: "Pennsylvania
 Senior Extension Clubs are groups of young people over 18
years of age in rural communities. They are sometimes composed of young
men, sometimes of young women, but more often both. Most of the groups
are community affairs, although a few take in a larger part of or even
an entire county. They are organized by the county farm or home agent
under the supervision of the Agricultural Extension Service. In 1936,
there were 27 of these averaging 22 members each. Since then 10 more
have organized and others are under way. Most of them hold monthly
meetings. Objectives which have been set up by those in charge working
with members of groups are: (1) development of the member's ability
in leadership through program planning, training in parliamentary pro-
cedure, committee responsibilities and office holding; (2) study and
discussion of topics related to the social and economic life of young
people; (3) dissemination of information concerning progressive farm
and home practices; (4) provision of opportunity for rural young people
as a group to do community service; and (5) furnishing interesting and
worthwhile social and recreational activities..."

Plenty of An editorial paragraph in Dakota Farmer (April 24)
Moisture says: "'Water, water everywhere--.' Doesn't it look good!
 In much of Dakota the 'pot-holes' are full and, in many
sections, there is much water on the fields. Lakes are full or filling;
recently-made dams are overflowing. Rain seems to fall without provo-
cation. All evidence is that we are entering on a season of at least
normal precipitation. And remember--'We must have water!' We must plan
to keep as much as possible of it right here where it is needed. Watch
the dams! Do not let them wash out! Note their weaknesses, if any,
during the summer. Be prompt with repairs, if needed. We have been
wanting, and wishing for water. Now that we have it, let us keep it!"

Tribute National Geographic Magazine (May) includes a tribute
To The Late to Dr. F. V. Coville with particular mention of his active
Dr. Coville and valued services to the National Geographic Society.
 "As life trustee and particularly as chairman of the
Society's Research Committee since 1920, he guided wisely the choice of
fields for exploration and supervised tirelessly the many expeditions
of the Society that have been sent to all parts of the world."

Botanical Botanical Review (May) includes two articles: "Im-
Review provements in Plant Cytological Technique;" by L. LaCour
 of John Innes Horticultural Institution, England; and
"Recent Work on Photoperiodism" by W. W. Garner of the Bureau of Plant
Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 6 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.75-15.00; cows good 7.25-8.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.75-11.75; vealers good and choice 8.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.35; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.40; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.40; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.60-9.65. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.40-12.25*. Spring lambs, good and choice 11.50-12.25.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 139 $\frac{3}{8}$ -142 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. 137 $\frac{3}{8}$ -140 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 122 $\frac{3}{4}$ -128 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 H. Amber Durum, Duluth, 127 $\frac{3}{4}$ -128 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K. C. 134-137 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 132-135 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 134 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 S. R. St. Louis 137 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 117 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 109-114; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 140-141 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 139 $\frac{1}{2}$ -140; No. 3, Chi. 137-141 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 50-50 $\frac{1}{2}$; K. C. 54-56; Chi. 53 $\frac{1}{4}$ -54 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 55; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 125-126; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 112-123; No. 2, Minneap. 72-74; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 215-220.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$4.50-\$5 per double-head barrels in the East; \$4 f.o.b. Hastings. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.90-\$2.15 per 100 pounds in the East; Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.65-\$2.80 carlot sales in Chicago. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U. S. Commercials, \$1.25-\$1.50 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 90¢-95¢ f.o.b. Crystal City, New York and Michigan Yellows \$1.25-\$1.50 in the East. Mississippi Round type cabbage \$2.50-\$3.85 per lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.60-\$1.65 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. South Carolina Pointed type \$1.-\$1.75 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in the East. New York U. S. No. 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch minimum, Baldwin apples \$2.25 per bushel basket in Pittsburgh.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 3 points from the previous close to 13.40 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.55 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 13.16 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 13.05 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, 32 cents; 90 Score, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -17 cents; S. Daisies, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents; Y. Americas, 17-17 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ -24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ -23 cents; Firsts, 20-20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE.)

** Quotation applies to fed full woolled old crop lambs.

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXV, No. 28

Section 1

May 10, 1937

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE "Synthesis and refinement of a new chemical, which furnishes medicine with a new and powerful weapon against all types of pneumonia, were described at Pittsburgh Friday before a symposium on recent progress in science which featured the second day of the dedication exercises of the new ten-million-dollar Mellon Institute of Industrial Research," reports William L. Laurence in the New York Times. "The new chemical, a quinine derivative, is a further refinement of the chemical announced by the Mellon Institute about three years ago..."

BANK LOANS INCREASE The Federal Reserve Board called attention yesterday to the growing volume of bank loans for commercial, industrial and agricultural purposes. The board's monthly bulletin said decreases since the first of the year in bank holdings of Government securities "have been accompanied by an increase in all types of loans...Most of the increase in bank loans has reflected extension of credit for commercial, industrial and agricultural purposes, as indicated by a further growth in so-called 'other' loans and by increased holdings of open-market paper..." (Associated Press.)

GERMAN INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION "Germany's great national exposition, which presents a cross section of German economy under Chancellor Adolf Hitler's new Four-year Plan for 'raw material independence' was formally opened Saturday by Col. Gen. Hermann Goering, Commissar for the Four-year Plan," says Otto D. Tolischus in a Berlin wireless to the New York Times. "In a speech he sounded a note of defiance to efforts of western powers to bring Germany back to the world economy on their terms instead of on Germany's..."

RAYON RECORD With the rayon mills of the country operating at capacity during the first quarter of 1937, production of yarn established a new high record for any quarter in the history of the industry, according to the Textile Economics Bureau Friday. (Press.)

Honey An editorial in American Bee Journal (May) says in
Variation part: "Results obtained by research workers who attempt
 to use honey in formulas for baking or other food combinations, indicate variations which are disturbing.... It is very apparent that the honey producing industry is very much in need of research to determine what factors are responsible for such variations. Once these factors are understood some standard should be provided which will enable the beekeeper to show on the label the qualities peculiar to his honey. This will remove a serious handicap to the use of honey in fields where it is now too uncertain in its results to justify its purchase. Numerous instances have been reported where honey had met with favor in some manufacturing plant only to result in disappointment when honey from another floral source was used. Since no information is available as to the peculiar qualities of honey from numerous sources consumers who would otherwise be in the market for large quantities are extremely cautious regarding its use. No more important service can be rendered on the part of research workers in our field than to determine what is responsible for these variations and how it can be recognized..."

Grass Topeka Capital (May 2) reports the opening at Midland,
Dehydrator near Lawrence, Kansas, of a new \$40,000 grass dehydrator, owned by the American Butter Co. The plant, says the report, "will handle oats, wheat, barley, rye and sudan grass. 'Only young grasses will be used,' W. H. Allison, manager of the plant, explained, 'as cutting after the first jointing will kill the plant.' Allison said that the fields will be cut every 18 days, and the average pay to the farmer is about \$5.40 per acre for each cutting. The grass is bought by the dry ton, and last week the plant was paying \$9 for good quality grasses, with a low of about \$7. The idea of the dehydrating is to put the grasses into a concentrated form, thereby saving many of the valuable elements which would be lost if the plant were left to dry in the sun. The feed, which is a powdered concentrate, is used to mix with buttermilk, for a poultry food...The plant is equipped to dehydrate the grasses from 20 to 25 acres every day, and the plant is running 24 hours a day..."

Would A report in Memphis Commercial Appeal (May 1) says
Pay For in part: "Criticizing the practice of buying 'average'
Quality cotton, rather than on the basis of grade and staple,
 Robert Mayer, president of the American Cotton Shippers Association, pleaded yesterday in his annual address for premium payments for better types. 'I want to emphasize as strongly as I can,' Mr. Mayer declared, 'that every member of this association pays the proper premium for each grade and staple and all their limits are given out in this manner. We are anxious to buy the better grades and staples and will offer the producer the highest prices obtainable in the world's market for every quality. We freely admit that one of the great evils of the situation is the buying in some of the interior markets by street buyers, country merchants and ginnermen at average prices. In order to induce the farmer to plant better varieties, it is absolutely essential that each and every bale everywhere be bought on its merit for grade and staple and that proper premiums be paid for good qualities and proper discounts for poor quality.'..."

Congress,
May 6.

The Senate passed the bill (S. 842) to provide for an investigation and report of losses resulting from the campaign for the eradication of the Mediterranean fruit fly by the Department of Agriculture; also passed the bill (H. R. 4728) to authorize cooperation in the development of farm forestry in the states and territories, and for other purposes (which is identical with S. 1504, which passed the Senate, April 20). This bill will now be sent to the President. The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported out with amendments the bill (S. 2111) to provide for the purchase of outstanding cotton-pool participation trust certificates, and for other purposes. (S. Rept. 461). Senator Smith obtained leave to withdraw S. Rept. 331, submitted on April 12, relating to the cotton investigation made pursuant to certain resolutions of the 74th Congress, and to submit in lieu thereof an amended report. The House immediately after convening, adjourned until Monday, May 10.

Implement
Banking

An article, "A New Epoch in Power Farming" by D. M. Flowellin in Banking (May) says in part: "In line with their policy of making a high percentage of their loans locally, more and more rural bankers are taking interest in farm implement paper...During the recent depression cycle, the need-list of farmers for new equipment has been mounting...Now the dams of pent-up needs are breaking down, and farmers are buying at an increasing rate...Although the demand for agricultural implements seems to be definitely on the upgrade, the farmers, as a whole, are not overbuying; they have been thoroughly schooled by the past depression in careful buying, and while they no longer are counting pennies, they are spending their money only for things they actually need. It is the desire to increase future income that is governing the implement purchases of the average farmer, and he can quite generally be said, probably, to be committing himself for such purchases only after arriving at a pretty definite idea as to how he is going to meet his obligations..."

Planting
Black
Walnut

"Black walnut trees, a good source of cash income, can be grown in fence corners, along ditch and stream banks, and other so-called waste places about the farm. An average North Carolina farm could easily have 50 or more black walnut trees, said R. W. Graeber, extension forester at State College. The nuts from the trees can be harvested annually, and where a sufficient number of trees are produced, a few can be cut from time to time for timber. Figuring the nuts from one tree at \$2.50 a year, a crop of 50 trees would produce an annual income of \$125 from the sale of nuts alone. There is a big demand for black walnut lumber and high prices are paid for trees in good condition." (Manufacturers Record, May.)

Wild
Turkey
Farm

Turkey World (May) has an article by V. C. Russell on the breeding of wild turkeys on a ranch near Lester-ville, Missouri. It describes the breeding pens, methods of incubation, and sanitary precautions. The only market for the birds is the State of Missouri which liberates the birds in wild areas.

Section 3
Market Quotations

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May 7 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.75-15.00; cows good 7.25-8.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.75-11.50; vealers good and choice 8.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.40; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.15-10.45; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.45; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.65-9.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.65-12.50**; spring lambs, good and choice 11.75-12.50.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. $136\frac{1}{4}$ - $139\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 D. No. Spr. Minneap. $134\frac{1}{4}$ - $137\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 123-129; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 128-129; No. 2 Hard Winter* K. C. $132\frac{3}{4}$ - $136\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 130-135; No. 1 Hard Winter* St. Louis 132; No. 2 S. R. Wr. St. Louis $136\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland $115\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $105\frac{1}{2}$ - $110\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. $140\frac{1}{2}$ -142; St. Louis $139\frac{1}{2}$ -140; No. 3, Chi. $136\frac{1}{2}$ -141; St. Louis 138; No. 2 mixed, St. Louis $139\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $47\frac{5}{8}$ - $48\frac{5}{8}$; K. C. 53- $56\frac{1}{4}$; Chi. $51\frac{5}{8}$ - $53\frac{5}{8}$; St. Louis $54\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom.); No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 125-127; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 110-122; No. 2 Minneap. 70-72; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 211-216.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$4.50-\$5.25 per double-head barrel in the East; \$4.50 f.o.b. Hastings. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$3.75-\$4 per 100 pounds in a few cities; \$2.50-\$2.60 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.90-\$2.15 in eastern cities; \$1.45-\$1.50 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.55-\$2.75 carlot sales in Chicago. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U. S. Commercials \$1.25-\$1.50 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; U. S. No. 1, 85¢-\$1 f.o.b. Laredo, and $82\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-90¢ f.o.b. cash track at Crystal City. Mississippi Round type cabbage \$2.50-\$3.75 per lettuce crate in consuming centers; \$1.75-\$1.85 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. South Carolina Pointed type \$1.25-\$1.50 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in the East. New York, U. S. No. 1, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch minimum Baldwin apples \$2-\$2.25 per bushel basket in New York.

The average price for Middling $7/8$ inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 4 points from the previous close to 13.36 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.55 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 8 points to 13.08 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 8 points to 12.97 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 cents; 91 Score, $32\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 32 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $16\frac{1}{2}$ -17 cents; S. Daisies, $16\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents; Y. Americas, 17- $17\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $23\frac{1}{2}$ -24 cents; Standards, $22\frac{3}{4}$ -23 cents; Firsts, $20\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE.)

** Quotation applies to fed full woolled old crop lambs.

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXV, No. 29

Section 1

May 11, 1937

ELECTRIC BULB GIVES MORE LIGHT Production of a new electric bulb, giving 10 per cent more light than the present lamp without using any more current, was reported yesterday, says a Cleveland report to the New York Times. The new lamp is made with a shortened, extra-coiled tungsten filament in a gas-filled bulb. The method increases lighting efficiency by reducing the heat-waste in the current used. J. E. Kewley, vice president in charge of the General Electric Company's incandescent lamp department at Nela Park, told of the invention at the Advanced Lighting Conference of utility engineers.

FLOOD CONTROL APPROVED The House Flood Control Committee approved yesterday a resolution requiring army engineers to submit to Congress a comprehensive national plan for controlling floods on all major rivers. The committee amended the resolution to include provisions for the construction of levees, spillways, diversion channels, channel rectification and reservoirs and utilization of power dams or a combination of power, reclamation, conservation and flood control dams. (Associated Press.)

LUMBER TRADE BUREAU URGED Intercoastal lumber shippers have asked the Federal Maritime Commission to establish a special bureau to deal with the problems of that trade, under the supervision of a man who is acquainted with intercoastal shipping, it was learned yesterday. The Intercoastal Lumber Distributors Association, whose members handle 75 to 90 per cent of the traffic, is leading the movement. R. T. Titus, secretary, said yesterday that the lumber transport trade has become so congested that drastic action must be taken soon. The unfilled orders for lumber on the Atlantic Coast now total about 250,000,000 feet and that tonnage cannot be found to serve the trade, he said. (Press.)

TREASURY CASH BALANCE Substantial lowering of the Treasury's cash balance has been accomplished in accordance with an agreement worked out with the Federal Reserve Board just before the reserve requirements of the member banks were increased to prevent possible credit inflation, Secretary Morgenthau announced yesterday. For some time the Treasury has abandoned its former policy of maintaining a cash working balance of \$1,000,000,000, the fund having been reduced to about \$603,300,000 on May 7 compared with a level of \$989,036,738 on April 1, last, and with \$1,401,083,000 on December 31, 1936. (Press.)

Improving Rural Schools Special Correspondence to School and Society (May 8) includes a statement by Henry Klonower of Department of Public Instruction, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, who writes on "A Challenge For The Rural School Director," and reports results in Pennsylvania communities. His final paragraph says: "What has been possible in one state is equally possible of accomplishment in all states. By the coordination of effort and the complete cooperation of institutions of higher learning, county superintendents and members of school boards can bring to the children of rural areas the type of education on a par with the education given to children in the larger population areas. The inferiority complex is a myth, and until it is generally agreed that the children in the schools of the rural areas, representing in many instances offsprings of a pioneering stock, are entitled to the same advantages of a good school, it can not be said that in America there is equal opportunity for an American education."

"Save The Elms" American Forests (May) has several features emphasizing the plea for the elm. An open letter by Ovid Butler; an editorial, "The Elm's Rendezvous With Death"; an article, "A Billion Elms At Bay," by G. H. Collingwood; and the customary "policy paragraphs" urge members of the American Forestry Association to urge vigorously the appropriation of funds for the Dutch Elm disease campaign.

Changes In Soil Science The Editor's talk in Better Crops with Plant Food (April) is a commentary on three books on soils. T. L. Lyon is the senior author of each, the first published in 1909 and the third a current book. "It is interesting," says the editor, "to observe the changes that have taken place in the subject matter of the books during that time. Subjects which formerly took up whole chapters have now been relegated to footnotes, while other material now occupying major positions, formerly was not mentioned. Methods of mechanical analysis, formerly taking up 11 pages, are now given in a footnote, but a discussion of rapid soil tests is introduced in the last edition. In the earlier books much attention was given to soil minerals, and the geological concept of soils and their formation. Now comparatively little attention is paid to this, following the divorce of geology and soils. It might be said that the decree was absolute, since the word geology is rare indeed in the latest edition. From the classification standpoint, soils are grouped on the basis of a scheme worked out by Glinka and other Russian workers, and adapted to this country by Dr. Marbut. In place of the geological concept of the soil is the dynamic concept. The soil is considered as a living rather than an inert body. Stress is now laid on those factors in soil management that can be modified in a practical way by man..."

Brandt on Tenancy The leading article in Social Research (May) is "Farm Tenancy in the United States," by Karl Brandt, a member of the Editorial Board of the quarterly journal.

Electricity "...The day of the electrified farm has come, not
for Farms just the farm that snuggles up against the corporate limit
 of the town with a lighting plant but the farm miles back
in the country," says an editorial in Omaha World Herald (May 2). It is
not yet broad day. The sun is only just coming over the horizon, but the
signs are unmistakable that electricity is going to become a part of
essential farm service just as the automobile has become standard equip-
ment and the tractor and truck are fast becoming such. Today about two
thousand Nebraska farmers are taking power from co-operatively owned
transmission lines financed under the federal rural electrification pro-
gram. Projects which will hook up several times that number are already
nearing completion. The end of the drouth and the return of a normal
crop will find thousands of other farmers envious of their more fortunate
fellows and eagerly seeking the means to bring this convenience to their
own homes. In 10 years it is not at all unlikely there will be more
farms with than without electricity. In 25 only the more remote ranch
houses may be without it..."

Latin-American The United States shared in the generally increased
Trade Survey prosperity of Latin-American countries in 1936, while the
 important gains made by Germany through the use of compen-
sation marks tended to fall off toward the end of the year, according to
the annual Latin-American economic survey made public recently by the
Pan-American Union. "Exports of important commodities in the fields of
agriculture, cattle raising and mining showed extensive gains in the
majority of countries," said the report. "At the same time, imports
generally were larger, reflecting growing needs of business, agriculture
and industry for further expansion and development. An important factor
in improved conditions in the Latin-American nations," it added, "was
the general increase in unit prices of important export commodities. In
many cases both the volume of goods exported in 1936 was greater and the
prices received for them were better than in 1935." (Press.)

German In line with the "Four-Year Plan" of expanding the
Fertilizer national agricultural output to the utmost the German
Prices government has decreed further reductions in domestic
 prices of chemical fertilizers which in the case of
nitrogenous materials, is retroactive, according to a report to the
Commerce Department from Consul Sydney B. Redecker. Retroactive to
January 1, 1937, domestic prices of nitrogenous fertilizers have been
reduced on an average of 30 percent while effective May 16, 1937,
potash fertilizer prices, including freight concessions, will be lowered
approximately 25 percent, the report states. Superphosphates, it appears,
will not be affected by the decree, doubtless due to its recognized
narrow profit margin. Since the National-Socialist Government came into
power in 1933 the domestic price structure for chemical fertilizers has
been subjected to repeated investigations, due it is stated, to the
relatively high levels of fixed domestic prices maintained by German
fertilizer cartels. Domestic prices of nitrogenous fertilizers were
previously reduced by government order on three occasions, the report
states.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 10 - Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.75-15.00; cows good 7.25-8.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.75-11.50; vealers good and choice 8.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.55; 200-250 lbs 10.25-10.55; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.15-10.50; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.75-9.90. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.75-12.50**; spring lambs, good and choice 12.00-12.65.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 135 1/8-138 1/8; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. 133 1/8-136 1/8; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 120 1/2-126 1/2; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 125 1/2-126 1/2; No. 2 Hard Winter* K. C. 129 1/4-133 3/4; Chi. 127-131; St. Louis 130; No. 2 S. R. Wr. St. Louis 132-133; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 114; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 106 3/4-110 1/4; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 136 1/2-138 1/2; St. Louis 134 1/2-135; No. 3 Chi. 130-135 1/4; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 47 1/8-48 1/8; K. C. 52 1/2-55; Chi. 50-51 1/2; St. Louis 54 1/2; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 122-124; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 100-116; No. 2 Minneap. 70-72; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 209-215.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$5.00-\$5.75 per double-head barrel in the East; \$4.50 f.o.b. Hastings. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.75-\$3.25 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$2.35 f.o.b. Mobile, Ala., Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.80-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in the East; \$1.45-\$1.50 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Idaho Sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.50-\$2.70 carlot sales in Chicago. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U. S. Commercial \$1.25-\$1.50 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$1-\$1.05 U. S. No. 1, f.o.b. Crystal City. New York and Michigan Yellows \$1-\$1.50 in a few cities. Mississippi Round type cabbage \$2.50-\$3.25 per lettuce crate in city markets; \$2.25 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. North Carolina Klondike strawberries \$4.50-\$5.50 per 24-quart crate in Philadelphia; auction sales \$2-\$4 on Missionarys f.o.b. Chadbourn. New York, U. S. No. 1, 2 1/2 inch minimum, Baldwin apples, some fair, \$2-\$2.25 per bushel basket in New York.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 19 points from the previous close to 13.18 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.55 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 18 points to 12.90 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 19 points to 12.81 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 3/4 cents; 91 Score, 33 1/2 cents; 90 Score, 32 3/4 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 16 1/2-17 cents; S. Daisies, 16 3/4-17 cents; Y. Americas, 17-17 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23 1/4-24 1/2 cents; Standards, 22 3/4-23 cents; Firsts, 20 3/4 cents. (Prepared by BAE.)

** Quotation applies to fed full woolled old crop lambs.

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXV, No. 30

Section 1

May 12, 1937

COTTON CARNIVAL An appeal for support of the administration's trade policies was made to the Memphis Cotton Carnival yesterday by Secretary Hull in an address broadcast by the National Broadcasting Company. Declaring that the greatest opportunity to increase the use of cotton lies in clothing and household purposes and that the paramount problem is how to promote prosperity and better living standards for the United States and the world as a whole, he emphasized the stake that the cotton farmer has in general economy recovery. "With more than half the domestic cotton crop normally moving into export, the cotton farmer has an immediate concern in any trade program calculated to increase foreign outlets for cotton," said Mr. Hull. (Press.)

HOUSE VETOES PERMANENT CCC The House refused yesterday to accept President Roosevelt's recommendation to make the Civilian Conservation Corps permanent, voting 224 to 34 to continue the agency on an emergency basis for two years. The action was in committee of the whole, and the majority leadership last night planned to ask a separate roll call ^{vote} today on the two-year amendment when the amendment is brought up for passage. (Press.)

FOOD PRICES Food prices are not rising in proportion to the general price increase in this country, according to the American Institute of Food Distribution. While the average rise of all prices is between 10 and 15 percent over a year ago, Gordon C. Corbaley, president of the organization pointed out yesterday, the average food price is 6 to 7 percent above this period a year ago. Although the dollar volume of food sales is up between 10 and 12 percent, the institute explains that at least half of this increase can be attributed to enlarged purchasing by newly employed and the growing trend toward better quality foodstuffs. The remainder of the increase in dollar volume is attributed to the slight increase in food prices. (New York Times.)

GRAIN SHIPMENTS TO WEST The flow of grain traffic on the Great Lakes, usually from west to east, reversed itself yesterday. A steamer loaded 275,000 bushels of Argentine corn for shipment to Chicago. Shipping men said the unusual shipment westward through the lakes was the result of recent droughts. It came from Buenos Aires via New York and the Barge Canal. (A.P.)

Frozen Egg
Markets

A prediction that the spot and futures markets for frozen eggs opened on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange last month would aid materially in maintaining the leadership of the central states in the rapidly growing canned-egg field and heighten the importance of Chicago as a frozen-egg center was voiced by Lloyd S. Tenny, the mart's business manager, in an announcement of the rules which will govern trading in the new markets. "The natural influence a futures market exerts on the relative importance of its location and neighborhood as a commodity center will go far," he stated, "to support the commanding position the central west has assumed in this young but husky industry." Contracts will be available in whole frozen eggs and frozen whites for May and October deliveries. Deliverable grades are exchange standards, said to conform in practically all respects to government requirements. The trading unit will be a car lot, consisting of 700 cans, or 21,000 lbs., and prices will be quoted in dollars and cents per 100 lbs. The minimum margin required of customers has been set by the exchange at \$300 per contract on whole eggs and \$210 per contract on whites. (Ice and Refrigeration, May.)

All-Purpose
Poultry Mash

"The simplification of poultry-feeding formulas by University of Nebraska poultrymen into one all-purpose mash should merit a vote of thanks from most farm-flock owners," says Colin Kennedy in Country Gentleman (May). "The Nebraska system, which has stood the test under five years of experimental feeding, involves the use of the same mash from the first feeding of the chicks on through egg production, rather than changing mashes three times, as is now the common practice. The system also calls for the same mash for all classes of poultry. Known as Formula 8 the all-purpose mash is made up of 310 pounds of yellow corn meal; 200 pounds of shorts; 100 pounds each of bran, pulverized oats or barley and No. 1 quality alfalfa meal; 50 pounds each of meat scraps, fish meal and dried buttermilk; 20 pounds of pulverized limestone or sifted oyster shells; 10 pounds of fine salt and 10 pounds of cod-liver oil or other suitable fish oil. After the eighth week the latter is not needed in the ration. Fifty pounds of soybean meal can be substituted for the dried buttermilk. In the proportions given above several flock owners would have to go together in making up the mash if they wanted to realize a saving on the wholesale purchase of some of the ingredients used..."

Land Banks'
Farm Credit

Mortgage credit extended by the twelve Federal land banks and the Land Bank Commissioner to finance the purchase of farm land aggregated \$15,664,000 in the first quarter of 1937 compared to \$13,998,000 in the 1936 first quarter, according to Farm Credit Administration. The number of farms bought and financed in the first three months of this year was 5,668 compared to 4,962 in the corresponding period of 1936. (FCA, No. 8-90.)

Congress, The Senate passed the bill (S. 1722) to provide
May 10. subsistence for the Eskimos and other natives of Alaska
 by establishing for them a permanent and self-sustaining
economy, to encourage and develop native activity in all branches of the
reindeer industry, and for other purposes. The Senate Committee on Com-
merce reported out with amendment the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 88)
providing for the participation of the United States in the world's fair
to be held by the San Francisco Bay Exposition, Inc., in the city of
San Francisco during the year 1939, and for other purposes (S. Rept. 525).
The Senate Committee on Appropriations reported out the Second Deficiency
Appropriation Bill (H. R. 6730) for 1937 (S. Rept. 527).

Agricultural Farmers are starting the 1937 crop season with the
Prospects best prospects in four years, A. S. Goss, Land Bank Com-
 missioner of the Farm Credit Administration, said sum-
marizing the reports of the twelve Federal land bank presidents who are
in Washington for a conference extending through this week. "Aside from
the trouble in the Dust Bowl and some states in the Northwest where it
has been too dry, agriculture as a whole seems to be in a good position,"
Goss stated. "Collection of installments on Federal land bank loans is
at the highest level since the Farm Credit Administration was organized,
and cash down payments on farms purchased with Federal land bank financing
are the largest since the beginning of the depression." (FCA, No. 8-89.)

Termite Springfield, Massachusetts, is the only city in the
Official. country which has taken sufficient notice of the destruc-
 tive possibilities of termites to appoint a full-time
official to advise property owners how to fight and eliminate the pests,
says a report in the New York Times. S. Roy Whitney of the city Building
Department is the official assigned to the job. In the last year it is
estimated that he has saved many thousands of dollars for taxpayers by
aiding them to rid their places of termites. And at that, Mr. Whitney
says, it cost the citizens probably \$20,000 to repair the damage done by
the insects in 1936. He figures the national loss during the year was
about \$50,000,000.

Puerto Rican Puerto Rico has 52,790 farms, totaling 1,913,047
Farm Census acres valued at \$156,278,450, according to a report by
 the Puerto Rican Reconstruction Administration. About
827,350 acres were in cultivation when the census was completed in
December, 1935. There were 6,620 sugar farms with 346,154 acres culti-
vated of the total 758,834 acres. The sugar farms were valued at
\$87,546,610, or 56 per cent of the value of all farm lands. Coffee lands
were valued at \$25,759,624 and tobacco lands at \$12,832,012. (New York
Times.)

Soil-Testing A central soil-testing laboratory has recently been
Laboratory established, according to an announcement by R. P. Miller,
 agronomist for the University of Vermont and State Agri-
cultural College. The services of the laboratory, which is located at
the University, Burlington, Vt., are available without charge to all
residents of the state. The laboratory will test soils for lime require-
ments, nitrate nitrogen, calcium, manganese, iron, and
available phosphorus and potash. (The American Fertilizer, May 1.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 11--Livestock at Chicago (closing quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.00-15.00; cows, good 7.25-8.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.75-11.50; vealers good and choice 8.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.50; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.25-10.55; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.15-10.50; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.75-9.85. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.75-12.50**; spring lambs, good and choice 12.00-12.65.

Grain: No.1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 134 $\frac{3}{8}$ -137 $\frac{3}{8}$; No.2 D. No.Spr.* Minneap. 132 $\frac{3}{8}$ -135 $\frac{3}{8}$; No.2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 118 $\frac{3}{8}$ -124 $\frac{3}{8}$; No.1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 124-125; No.2 Hard Winter* K.C. 127 $\frac{1}{2}$ -131 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 124 $\frac{3}{4}$ -130; No.1 Hard Winter* St.Louis 127 $\frac{1}{2}$; No.2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 130; No.1 W.Wh.Portland 112; No.2 rye, Minneap. 103-107; No.2 yellow corn, K.C. 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ -135 $\frac{1}{2}$; St.Louis 131-131 $\frac{1}{2}$; No.3 Chi. 125-131 $\frac{1}{2}$; No.3 white oats, Minneap. 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ -47 $\frac{1}{2}$; K.C. 52-56; Chi. 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ -50 $\frac{1}{2}$; St.Louis 54; No.1 malting barley, Minneap. 120-122; No.3 good malting, Minneap. 95-115; No.2, Minneap. 69-71; No.1 flaxseed, Minneap. 210-218.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$5-\$5.90 per double-head barrel in the East; Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.65-\$3 per 100-pounds in city markets; \$2 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.80-\$2.15 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.35-\$1.50 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U.S.Commercials, \$1.25-\$1.50 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 90¢ f.o.b. Crystal City. New York and Michigan Yellows \$1.-\$1.50 in the East. Mississippi Round type cabbage \$2.50-\$3.75 per lettuce crate in city markets; \$2. f.o.b. Crystal Springs. Louisiana Klondike strawberries \$1.75-\$2.25 per 24-pint crate in consuming centers; \$1.15-\$1.35 f.o.b. auction sales at Hammond. New York U.S.No.1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum Baldwin apples, fair quality, \$1.75-\$2.25 per bushel basket in New York; \$1.80 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 15 points from the previous close to 13.03 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.55 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 14 points to 12.76 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 17 points to 12.64 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -17 cents; S. Daisies, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents; Y. Americas, 17-17 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23-24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

**Quotation applies to fed full woolled old crop lambs.

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXV, No. 31

Section 1

May 13, 1937

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION President Roosevelt sent to Congress yesterday a message recommending a broad approach to legislation for flood control, soil erosion prevention and water conservation. Although couched in general terms, the message was regarded as of significance in view of pending action on several flood control and river regulation measures. Accompanying the President's message was a volume embodying a report of the up-stream engineering conference last fall and many data on "little streams" control. This report is a sequel to the report on "little waters" which Mr. Roosevelt sent to Congress in January 1936. (Press.)

PREFERENTIAL TRADE PACTS The United States "might well accept" preferential trade agreements with the nations of southeastern Europe to improve^{economic} conditions in that area and buttress world peace, George S. Messersmith, American Minister to Austria, said yesterday in an address to the New York Board of Trade. Characterizing the nations of the Little Entente, the Balkan Union and the Danube Basin as "the countries in which the question of peace or war will be determined," Mr. Messersmith reported "a perceptible tendency, which recently has become more accentuated," toward more intimate economic cooperation among all of them. (New York Times.)

FRENCH-POLISH TRADE TREATY A Paris wireless to the New York Times says commercial relations between France and Poland were put on a new basis yesterday when a commercial treaty between the two countries was initialed, replacing the treaty denounced by Poland a year ago. Under the new treaty French exports to Poland are limited to 80 percent of the Polish exports to France during the preceding three months, thus leaving the balance in favor of Poland. Since May last year Poland has been paying only 25 percent of her commercial commitments abroad and has been holding the balance frozen.

CONGRESS The Senate yesterday approved the conference report on the second deficiency bill carrying funds for a dam at Gilbertsville, Ky., received a federal committee report on the bill to make a permanent CCC and received a committee report on the agriculture appropriation bill. The House approved the bill to extend the CCC for two years. (Press.)

British
Economic
Comment

Philip Wagner, in a report from the London Bureau of the Baltimore Sun last week, says: "Judging by developments here recently, it seems likely that the Imperial Conference, scheduled to follow the coronation, may confound its prophets by going in heavily for economic discussion. It has been believed until now that economics would have to take a back seat at this conference owing to the importance of working out an imperial defense policy. But now the trend of discussion has been reversed. The conviction is growing that a trade agreement between the United States and the United Kingdom, or perhaps between the United States and the empire, could be considered logically as part of the imperial defense policy...It is obvious that a modification of the Ottawa empire preference agreements so as to open British markets to United States' food-stuffs, lumber and manufactured articles would be necessary if any such treaty were to be made. Any such modification automatically would drag in the dominions, who at present bank heavily on the British market. The reward of the dominions for condoning a modification of the Ottawa agreements presumably would be a greater sense of security, together with such improved trade as might be expected to arise from improved world economic conditions..."

Rural School
Survey

Rural schools, although hit more deeply by the depression than schools in the cities, are now definitely on the upgrade in most communities, according to a survey made public recently on "Rural Trends in Depression Years," by Dr. Edmund deS. Brunner and Dr. Irving Lorge of Teachers College, Columbia University. Conducted under the auspices of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Council for Research in the Social Sciences of Columbia University, the study evaluates the changes that have taken place in 140 village-centered agricultural communities during the years 1930 to 1935. The findings are compared with previous studies of these communities made in 1923 and in 1929. The study is published by the Columbia University Press. (Press.)

Canadian
Horse Crop

Across Canada more horses are being put to work every year, reports to the Ottawa Agriculture Department show. Export demand has increased rapidly and prices are mounting. "The situation for the horse breeder in Canada for the next eight or ten years is definitely bright," J. M. McCallum, chief of the department's marketing branch, declared. "Breeding has been heavily increased last year and this year and every stallion in Canada is in demand." The horse population in Canada fell nearly 500,000, from 3,398,000 to 2,931,000, in the ten years from 1925 to 1935. Meanwhile, however, there was evidence that the horse was coming back and Canadian breeders took time by the forelock. In 1936 the colt crop was sufficient to even up the annual wastage and this year some gains have been made. (Canadian Presss.)

Congress, The Senate debated the second deficiency appropria-
 May 11 bill (H.R. 6730) for 1938. A Senate amendment appropriat-
 ing \$175,000 additional for the Great Lakes was agreed to.
 Senator Tydings discussed critically the soil conservation activities of
 the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The House Committee on Ap-
 propriations reported out the Interior Department Appropriation Bill
 (H.R. 6958) for 1938 (H.Rept. 786). The House Committee on Ways and Means
 reported out without amendment the bill (H.R. 6906) to impose an occupa-
 tional excise tax upon certain dealers in marihuana, to impose a transfer
 tax upon certain dealings in marihuana and to safeguard the revenue there-
 from by registry and recording (H.Rept. 792). The House Committee on
 Flood Control reported out with amendment the joint resolution (H.J.Res.
 175) to authorize the submission to Congress of a comprehensive national
 plan for the prevention and control of floods of all the major rivers of
 the United States and for other purposes (H.Rept. 798).

Conn. Tobacco For years Dr. F. J. Anderson, chief of the Windsor,
 Experiments Conn., tobacco substation, has been experimenting with
 irrigation methods designed to beat weather at droughts,
 which wreak havoc with the shade and sungrown tobacco plants in the fer-
 tile Connecticut River Valley, says a United Press report. One day, Dr.
 Anderson said, he noticed that no matter how much water he hosed on to the
 low-lying sandy fields during dry periods, the tobacco leaves turned yel-
 low--ruined, "a sign of nitrogen starvation," he said. "A test of the
 soil corroborated this diagnosis. The nitrogen had been washed away by
 the water and the irrigated plants were worse off than those suffering
 from the drought." To every acre of irrigated tobacco land, Dr. Anderson
 procured 100 pounds of nitrate of calcium and sprinkled it into the pools
 of water in his test farm. Other sections of the field he irrigated
 without the chemical. "Differences in appearance of the plants," he
 said, "were as striking as in previous years, irrigated plots showing
 larger and more luxuriant growth. About ten days before harvest, the
 irrigated plant which had not received the nitrate treatment showed signs
 of nitrogen shortage. The leaves appeared paler in color and this dif-
 ference increased until harvest. The leaves on the nitrate plot seemed
 larger and did not show signs of ripening so quickly as those on the plot
 that was irrigated only."

Frozen Meat Meat (May) under the title "Will Packers Be Forced
 Industry Into the Frozen Meat Field?" says that the meat packing
 industry "had visions of cutting up carcasses of beef and
 lambs in the packing plant, saving the bone, fat and trimmings while still
 fresh and of high quality, and marketing through retail channels the
 fresh, quick-frozen cuts already for the consumer. It was hoped the pos-
 sible economies of cutting carcasses at the source would pay, at least
 in part, for the added cost of quick freezing. At least one packer and
 two agencies outside the meat packing industry conducted experiments in
 merchandising such retail packages...A problem that arises in this devel-
 opment has to do with distribution methods. If quick-frozen meats are to
 be distributed and offered for sale in low temperature containers, such
 containers must be provided by the manufacturer or sold to the distributor
 who does not have such equipment. Other problems arise in this connec-
 tion which have tended to delay the use of this new method of merchandis-
 ing..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 12 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.50-15.25; cows good 7.25-8.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.00-11.75; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.55; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.30-10.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.20-10.60; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.75-9.90. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 11.00-12.75; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 12.25-13.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $135\frac{1}{4}$ - $138\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 D.NoSpr.* Minneap. $133\frac{1}{4}$ - $136\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.*Minneap. $119\frac{1}{4}$ - $125\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, $124\frac{1}{4}$ - $125\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 126 - $130\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $123\frac{1}{2}$ -128; No. 1 Hard Winter* St. Louis 127; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis $130\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 112; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $103\frac{1}{2}$ - $106\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 132-135; St. Louis 131; No. 3, Chi. 125- $128\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $46\frac{1}{8}$ - $47\frac{1}{8}$; K.C. $51\frac{1}{2}$ -54; Chi. 49-50; St. Louis $52\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 120-122; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 95-115; No. 2, Minneap. 68-70; No. 1 flaxseed Minneap. $209\frac{1}{2}$ - $217\frac{1}{2}$.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$5-\$5.75 per double-head barrel in the East. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.65-\$3 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; \$2 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.80-\$2.10 in the East; \$1.35 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U. S. Commercials, \$1.25-\$1.60 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 90¢-95¢ f.o.b. on No. 1's at Crystal City. New York and Michigan Yellows \$1-\$1.35 in the East. Mississippi Round type cabbage \$2.50-\$3.50 per lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.65-\$1.75 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. New York, U. S. No. 1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum Baldwin apples, fair quality \$1.75-\$2.25 per bushel basket in New York.

The average price for Middling $7/8$ inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 5 points from the previous close to 13.08 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.56 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 12.81 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 12.70 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $33\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, $32\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, $31\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $16\frac{1}{2}$ -17 cents; S.Daisies, $16\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents; Y.Americas, 17- $17\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23 - $24\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, $22\frac{1}{2}$ - $22\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, $21\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXV, No. 32

Section 1

May 14, 1937

MORE WORLD
TRADE URGED Civilization will go "completely bankrupt" unless world trade channels are cleared for a "freer flow of international goods," the Bankers Association for Foreign Trade was told at French Lick, Indiana, yesterday, by its president, W. F. Gephart, vice president of the First National Bank, St. Louis. Ernest G. Draper, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, described "invisible" exports and imports as a "substantial part of our normal international business." (A.P.)

MEXICAN
TAX LAW "Mexico, which raised the general tariff an average of 25 percent in the middle of January, chiefly affecting the United States, has placed a heavy new income tax on companies of the United States through their salesmen in Mexico, that is expected by local American business circles greatly to reduce their trade with Mexico," says Frank L. Kluckhohn in a Mexico City wireless to the New York Times. "The new tax law declares that 35 percent of the gross sales of any foreign company selling in Mexico, but not maintaining a branch sales office there, are presumed to be profits and heavily taxable. Sales representatives are held responsible for the foreign company's payment..."

GROUP TO
STUDY FARMS A group of the country's leading industrialists and business men announced plans yesterday for a journey to the farm belt to learn from the lips of dirt farmers the problems that agriculture faces. The project will become a reality next month when the group, members of the special committee on agriculture of the National Association of Manufacturers, meets in Ames, Iowa, for its first conference with a selected group of Iowa farmers, editors of farm publications and members of the faculty of Iowa State College. The committee will propose no "farm plan". (Press.)

GERMAN
RUBBER TAX "The cost of Germany's present economic policy of blockade-proof autarchy was brought home to the German people yesterday when the government announced that in order to finance the production of artificial rubber it had slapped a 100 percent tax on the importation of natural rubber--heretofore duty free--which automatically doubles its price in Germany," reports Otto D. Tolischus in a Berlin wireless to the New York Times. "The import tax has been fixed for the present at 1,250 marks per metric ton, which equals the present London price and will vary according to variations in the world price..."

Refrigeration Rates Cut Reductions in charges, ranging up to more than 10 per cent, made by the railroads for refrigeration service on fruits, vegetables, berries and melons from the South to the North have been ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The reductions affect the movement of around 10,000 carloads of these commodities annually moving from points in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia to Central Freight Association Territory, which roughly is that area from Buffalo on the East to the Mississippi River and North of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers. The commission's order is the outgrowth of an investigation of refrigeration services and charges dating back to 1926. (Wall Street Journal.)

Rural Library Service Louis B. Wilson, University of Chicago, is author of "Library Service in Rural Areas" in Social Forces (May). He says in part: "I offer the following program for rural school libraries: (1) That state departments of education require that a certain definite amount of money be set aside in the budget of every rural school for the purchase of library materials...(2) that in the event there is a county library in a given county, the board of education contract with the library to provide the rural school library service...(3) that in counties in which it is impossible to provide county libraries through which schools may be served, the county superintendent organize a county-wide school service under the direction of a supervisor trained in library management..." "For the provision of general library service for rural sections, I recommend: (1) The development of county libraries where the population and assessed valuation of property are sufficient to insure proper support...(2) the combination of two or more counties into a regional library in instances where the population and assessed valuation of the individual counties are not sufficient to support adequate service...(3) the close cooperation of county school, library, agricultural and public health interests in the development of cooperative programs in order that the limited finances can be made to service the greatest number possible..." "For the promotion of library interests generally throughout the rural sections of a state, I recommend: (1) The provision of funds to be used as a state aid fund to libraries rendering county-wide or regional service, including school library service...(2) the support of library extension agencies in all states (a) to formulate a general program of library development; (b) to distribute such funds as the state makes available to libraries; (c) to operate a supplementary service to libraries from the state agency; (d) to prepare necessary manuals concerning the care and use of books by libraries; and (e) to advise and cooperate with all libraries in the extension and improvement of library service in the state..."

Cow Testing in Northwest "There is an increasing interest in cow testing among dairymen of the Northwest," says an editorial in The Farmer (St. Paul, May 8). "This is very encouraging. It shows that the farmers testing their cows are interested in greater production per cow and consequently lower costs per pound of butterfat. During the depression, association testing fell almost to the zero point. Minnesota now has 35 associations (13,011 cows). Several are being organized in the Dakotas."

Congress; Senator Hayden submitted a notice of a motion to suspend the rules in connection with an amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill (H.R. 6523) for 1938, as follows: on page 100, line 6, strike out the following: "That during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, the expenditures on forest highways in Alaska from the amount herein appropriated shall not exceed \$350,000," and in lieu thereof insert the following: "That for each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1938, and June 30, 1939, the apportionment for forest highways in Alaska shall be \$350,000 and the remainder of the sums which otherwise would be apportioned and prorated to Alaska for said fiscal year shall be reapportioned in the same manner and on the same basis as provided in the second paragraph of section 23 (a) of the federal highway act among those states whose forest highway apportionments for the fiscal years 1938 and 1939 otherwise ^{would} be less than 1 percent of the entire apportionment for forest highways." The Senate committee on Education and Labor reported out with amendments the bill (S. 2102) to establish a Civilian Conservation Corps, and for other purposes (S.Rept. 538). (This is a companion bill to H.R. 6551, which passed the House May 12. The House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments reported out with amendment the bill (H.R. 3423) to provide for the preferred employment of American citizens by the Government of the United States (H.Rept. 804).

Pectin Problems A. G. Norman, of the Rothamsted Experiment Station, England, in an article on pectin problems in Food Manufacture (London, May) summarizes as follows: "Perhaps the most important (problem) on general grounds is whether the pectin from different sources is structurally similar and has the same constituent units and basal molecule...Another problem which has to be faced is the structure of the pectin molecule...Of the method of attachment of the other constituent groups, generally agreed to be galactose and arabinose, nothing is known...From a practical view-point there is a most important group of problems connected with the formation of pectic jellies...The enzymic degradation of pectin provides problems still to be solved...All these problems are being actively studied in various laboratories, so that it is probably only a matter of time before the solution of them will be found. The results should be of considerable fundamental importance as well as of great practical value. The chemistry of pectin is fascinating in its difficulties. Knowledge of its structure may help to illuminate some dark places in the physiology and metabolism of the cell-wall structure of plants, as well as to provide the explanation for the valuable and unique property of jelly formation. Once it is known, improvements in control will follow on a sound basis instead of as a result of empirical tests."

Philippine Imports Philippine imports in 1936 increased substantially for the first time since 1930, totaling approximately \$101,126,174, compared with \$85,523,849 in 1935, according to a report to the Department of Commerce. While most countries received a larger actual value of business from the Philippines, compared with 1935, the United States, together with certain Asiatic countries, received a smaller porportion of the total. Imports from continental United States accounted for 60.81 percent of the total 1936 trade, against 63.56 percent in 1935. (Press.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 14 -- Livestock At Chicago (Closing Quotation): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.50-15.25; cows good 7.25-8.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.00-11.75; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.15-10.65; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.40-10.75; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.30-10.75; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.90-10.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 11.00-12.75; spring lambs good and choice 12.25-13.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $134\frac{1}{2}$ - $137\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.NoSpr.* Minneap. $132\frac{1}{2}$ - $135\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 119-125; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, $125\frac{1}{2}$ - $126\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. $126\frac{1}{2}$ - $130\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. $123\frac{1}{2}$ - $128\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Hard Winter* St. Louis $126\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $129\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 101 $7/8$ -104 $7/8$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 131 - $134\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 132; No. 3 Chi. $125\frac{3}{4}$ -130; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $47\frac{1}{4}$ - $48\frac{1}{4}$; K.C. 52-54; Chi. $49\frac{3}{4}$ - $51\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 53; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 120-122; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 95-115; No. 2, Minneap. 67-69; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $209\frac{1}{2}$ - $217\frac{1}{2}$.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$4.50-\$5.25 per double-head barrel in the East; Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.50-\$3 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$2 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.80-\$2.25 per 100 pounds in the East; \$1.30-\$1.35 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.60-\$3.35 carlot sales in Chicago. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions U. S. Commercial and U. S. No. 1, \$1.25-\$1.50 per 50-pound sack in city markets; 80¢-90¢ f.o.b. Crystal City. New York and Michigan Yellows U. S. No. 1, \$1-\$1.30 in New York. Mississippi Round type cabbage \$2.25-\$3 per lettuce crate in terminal markets; \$1.50-\$1.65 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. Louisiana Klondike strawberries \$1.50-\$2.10 per 24-pint crate in consuming centers; auction sales 90¢-\$1.15 f.o.b. Hammond. North Carolina various varieties \$2.75-\$4 per 24-quart crate in Philadelphia; auction sales \$2.40-\$4 f.o.b. Chadbourn.

The average price for Middling $7/8$ inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 18 points from the previous close to 12.90 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.64 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 19 points to 12.62 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 20 points to 12.50 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $33\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, $32\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, $31\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $16\frac{1}{2}$ -17 cents; S.Daisies, $16\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents; Y.Americas, 17- $17\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23 - $24\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, $22\frac{1}{2}$ - $22\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, $21\frac{1}{4}$ - $21\frac{1}{2}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXV, No. 33

Section 1

May 17, 1937

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

Ferdinand Kuhn, Jr. says in a London wireless to the New York Times: "In a cloud of generalities, through which one could discern the particular hopes and anxieties of each dominion, the Imperial Conference opened recently. Speeches were made by Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin and the Prime Ministers of all the dominions except the Irish Free State, and also by spokesmen for India, Burma and Southern Rhodesia...The most significant hint of all came from Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, who said the nations of the British Commonwealth had 'a definite responsibility to join with other countries willing to cooperate in a concerted effort to avoid increasing tariffs or exchange or quota controls, and to lessen in every practicable way the barriers to international trade.'..."

GOV. POWER PROGRAM

The Tennessee Valley Authority received from the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals recently a "go ahead" signal for continuance of the Federal Government's large electric power program in six Southern States, says a Covington, Ky., report by the Associated Press. The court dissolved a temporary injunction granted Dec. 14 by Judge John Gore of the Eastern Tennessee Federal District Court to nineteen private utilities and sent the case back to the lower court for a hearing of their suit to determine the constitutionality of the TVA Act. In the case decided recently constitutionality of the act was not involved.

FARM MORTGAGE FINANCING

E. H. Thomson, president of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, Mass., told land bank presidents in conference at Washington that the demand for farm mortgage financing in the district comprising New England, New York and New Jersey was holding up so well that the bank was able to relend virtually all amortization money being paid in on outstanding loans, and also the funds received from pay-offs. (Press.)

POLLEN TREATS HAY FEVER

An army physician reported yesterday that the honey bee had contributed to the treatment of hay fever. This treatment, according to Captain George D. McGrew of the Army Medical Corps in an article in the Military Surgeon consists of administering by mouth extracts of pollen to which an individual is hypersensitive. At the William Beaumont General Hospital, in El Paso, Texas, during the 1936 hay fever season, it brought partial or complete relief to thirty-three sufferers on whom it was tried, the article says. (Associated Press.)

Harvard Public Administration School Plans for the operation of Harvard's new graduate school of public administration were made public recently at Harvard, with the announcement that John H. Williams, professor of political economy at Harvard and vice president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, has been appointed dean of the new school, effective in September. The school opened this spring with an explanatory section in which the faculty consulted seventy-five government officials on plans for the curriculum, teaching methods and type of student body. Professor Williams said: "The work in the school will be on a post-professional basis; the students will be men with governmental experience and already possessed of a civilian competence." There will be five group seminars for 1937-38 as follows: "(1) problems of fiscal policy, Prof. John H. Williams, chairman, this seminar will study public finance in relation to economic, political and social institutions and systems...(2) public aspects of price policy, Prof. John D. Black, chairman...a commodity whose prices are under control through commodity loans and production adjustment of the AAA type will probably be studied; (3) the administrative process, Prof. Morris B. Lambie, chairman, in connection with courses on public administration...a joint seminar will be held to discuss problems of government management; (4) land use planning and its control and direction, Ward Shepard, chairman...this research will bring together students of forestry, economics, government, business administration and rural sociology; (5) the public relations of government agencies, Prof. Carl J. Friedrich, chairman, the work grows out of joint research in public opinion conducted by the Departments of Political Science and Psychology..." (New York Times.)

Cow Tree A bulletin from the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
Yields Wax (England) contains an account of wax-yielding plants, of genera or species which are known to yield wax in fair quantity or have actually been utilized by man in some part of the world for the production of wax for his own needs. Brosimum, a so-called wax, is obtained from Brosimum Galactodendron D. Don, the cow tree of South American forests, particularly prevalent in Venezuela. Incisions are made in the trunk and a latex or sap is obtained which somewhat resembles cow's milk, being used as an article of food by the inhabitants. When this sap or milk is boiled, a yellowish white resinous material separates out, which is of soft consistency and somewhat transparent when fresh. Actually the material consists mostly of resin and it has been considered for chewing gum manufacture. (Food Manufacture, London, May.)

Ayrshire World Record Another remarkable record has been completed by MacDonald Dorothy, a member of the Ayrshire herd of MacDonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que. This cow has just completed a 13-year old record of 18,652 pounds of milk, 792 pounds fat, average test 4.25 percent, in 365 days, making it that she has now produced 154,081 pounds milk, 6,452 pounds fat, average test 4.18 percent in 9 lactations or 3,264 milking days. This record ties with Springburn Lovely Pet for the highest Ayrshire butterfat production in the world. The latter cow is now dead. (The Farmer Magazine, Toronto, May.)

Congress,
May 13

The Senate passed the agricultural appropriation bill (H.R. 6523) for 1938. All committee amendments were agreed to. The only other amendments agreed to were the following: by Mr. Russell, on page 97, after line 23, insert the so-called "Interchange of Appropriations" proviso; by Mr. Pope, on page 97, line 2, after "item", insert: "Provided further, That such amount shall be available for the purchase without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U.S.C., title 41, sec. 5) of seeds, fertilizers, or any other farming materials and making grants thereof to agricultural producers to aid them in carrying out farming practices approved by the Secretary of Agriculture in the 1937 programs, for the reimbursement of the Tennessee Valley Authority for fertilizers heretofore or hereafter furnished by it to the Secretary of Agriculture for such purpose, and for the payment of all expenses necessary in making such grants including all or part of the costs incident to the delivery thereof." Senator Copeland submitted an amendment to increase the item for "Aeorology" (Page 22, line 16) from \$2,282,950 to \$3,000,000, but this amendment was rejected. The Senate adjourned until Monday, May 17. The House debated the Interior Department Appropriation bill (H.R. 6958) for 1938.

Population
Mobility

The leading article in Sociology and Social Research (May-June) is "Population Mobility and Economic Recovery" by Howard Bowen, State University of Iowa. Expressing the belief that "the present relief policy retards the favorable redistribution of our people and prevents the removal of our 'stranded' families to areas of greater potential opportunity," he suggests that "the relief authorities and the Works Progress Administration could eliminate residence requirements in certifying the eligibility of individuals for relief or public works employment..." and that "the public works program could be so planned that preference for employment be given to persons who have emigrated from decadent or declining areas..." "The importance of this type of policy to agricultural sections of the country cannot be over-emphasized," he says. "For example, the state of Iowa has for years been producing an excess of people over and above those required by the industries of the state. Annually, a large number of individuals migrated mainly to the larger cities and to the western states...For six depression years, there has been a strong tendency for the normal population movement to accumulate in excess of the number which could hope to find employment within the state. It is urgent that means be taken to unloose the normal flow of population if the unemployment and relief problems of the state are to be solved satisfactorily. A similar situation exists in most of the agricultural regions of the country..."

Rail Rate
Campaign

Shippers of eight southern states aided by their governments have launched a move to end what they term adverse freight differentials, says an Atlanta report in the Wall Street Journal. A conference recently adopted the following 4-point program: (1) to seek postponement of a 15 percent increase in interterritorial cotton rates ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission to take effect June 8, 1937; (2) to work for generally lower commodity rates; (3) to obtain parity with the West and East on interterritorial freight rates; (4) to effect a permanent organization.

Section 3

MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 14 - Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.50-15.25; cows good 7.25-8.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.00-11.75; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.25; Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.40-10.95; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.65-11.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.65-11.00; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.15-10.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 11.00-12.90; spring lambs, good and choice 12.50-13.50.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 136-139; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. 134-137; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 119 $\frac{1}{4}$ -125 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth; 126-127; No. 2 Hard Winter* K. C. 127-133; Chi. 126 $\frac{1}{2}$ -131 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 Hard Winter* St. Louis 129 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 2 S. R. Wr. St. Louis 132; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 113 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 103-106; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 132 $\frac{1}{2}$ -135; St. Louis 135; No. 3 Chi. 128 $\frac{1}{2}$ -133 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ -134 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 mixed, St. Louis 135; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 48 $\frac{7}{8}$ -49 $\frac{7}{8}$; K. C. 54-55 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ -53 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 54 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 120-122; No. 3 good malting Minneap. 95-115; No. 2, Minneap. 69-71; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 209 $\frac{1}{2}$ -217 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$4.25-\$5 per double-head barrel in the East. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.50-\$3 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$1.90 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.75-\$2.15 in eastern cities; \$1.27-\$1.35 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.50-\$2.85 carlot sales in Chicago. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U. S. No. 1, and U. S. Commercial, \$1.35-\$1.50 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 85¢-90¢ f.o.b. Crystal City. New York and Michigan Yellows \$1-\$1.35 in New York. Mississippi Round type cabbage \$2.35-\$3 per lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.65-\$1.75 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. North Carolina various varieties of strawberries \$2.85-\$4 per 24-quart crate in a few cities; auction sales \$2.25-\$3.25 f.o.b. Chadbourn. Louisiana Klondikes \$1.50-\$2 per 24-pint crate in city markets; auction sales \$1-\$1.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ f.o.b. Hammond.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 6 points from the previous close to 12.96 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.65 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 12.68 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 8 points to 12.58 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 90 Score, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -17 cents; S. Daisies, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents; Y. Americas, 17-17 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23-24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. (Prepared by BAE.)

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXV, No. 34

Section 1

May 18, 1937

CHAIN STORE TAX UPHELD

A Louisiana tax on chain stores, expected to have a far-reaching effect on the future of such stores if duplicated by other states, was upheld yesterday by the Supreme Court in a four-to-three decision. Based not on the number of a company's stores within Louisiana, but on the number in the whole system, regardless of state lines, the levy goes up to \$550 for each Louisiana link in a chain which numbered in all more than 500. (Press)

ROPER ON WORLD TRADE

Elimination of unreasonable trade barriers and co-operation of agricultural, industrial and commercial forces in readjustment of the economic structure were urged at New Orleans last night by Secretary Roper, who opened Foreign Trade Week and spoke under the auspices of the local association of commerce. He said that under the terms of the reciprocal trade agreement program "inaugurated by President Roosevelt and so successfully carried forward by Secretary Hull, the mutual benefits derived from a liberal flow of two-way trade are recognized" and that "results of the agreement now in effect, combined with our domestic recovery, have been of substantial benefit to us and to the world in general." (Associated Press.)

PROCESSING TAX OPINION

With Justice McReynolds alone dissenting, the Supreme Court refused yesterday to open the way to processors of farm products for recovery of \$963,000,000 of unconstitutional processing taxes collected under the original farm program. In the opinion written by Chief Justice Hughes, the court declined to rule on whether the Anniston Manufacturing Company, processors of cotton textiles in Alabama, was entitled to recover \$270,000 of invalidated AAA taxes. It held in substance that the company must first demonstrate the validity of its claim and prove that it had not shifted the burden of the tax to purchasers of the products or to those from whom it purchased the raw cotton. (Press.)

POWER BODY RECOMMENDED

Creation of a Federal Power Administration out of the present Federal Power Commission and transfer to it all government power activities was recommended in a report by the Brookings Institution submitted yesterday to the Senate Governmental Reorganization Committee. The report is the second section of findings which the institution is making at the request of the committee. (Press.)

French Tariffs A Paris report in the Wall Street Journal (May 14) says that the prospect that the French government may be compelled to raise tariffs on imports considerably at an early date in order to prevent swamping home and colonial markets by foreign manufacturers is increased daily by clamor for protection from numerous French industries. The textile industry suffers severely. The cotton, silk, rayon and linen federations complain that foreign products are offered anywhere from 15 to 40 percent cheaper on the domestic market than they can afford to quote. Premier Blum already has announced his intention to demand authority to raise tariffs against dumping in which the Japanese are reported to be especially active but he hopes at the same time to suppress further quotas.

Ideal Protein Food A mixture of essential chemicals that may be an ideal protein substitute for the nutritional needs of man or other animals may soon be made in chemists' laboratories, it appears from the report by Dr. William C. Rose, University of Illinois biochemist, to the Federation American Societies for Experimental Biology. Dr. Rose has analyzed one class of foodstuffs, proteins which are eaten as meat, eggs and cheese and found what chemicals in them are essential. The ten amino acids that must be present in the diet are: lysine, tryptophane, histidine, phenylalanine, leucine, isoleucine, methionine, valine, threonine and arginine. With the exception of arginine, the absence of any of them from the diet leads to profound nutritive failure with rapid loss of weight. Dr. Rose reported that for every hundred parts of food there must be 0.6 parts of threonine, 0.5 parts of isoleucine, 0.7 parts of phenylalanine, 0.6 parts of methionine, 0.4 parts of histidine and 1 part of lysine. The minimum amounts of the others will soon be determined and then scientists can formulate a mixture which will meet the needs of the body for protein food. (Science News Letter, May 8.)

Water Weights One of America's largest tractor manufacturers is now filling pneumatic tires with anti-freeze solution before shipping tractors to customers. Under certain conditions it has sometimes been necessary to apply specially designed weights of metal or concrete on pneumatic-tired tractor wheels to obtain most efficient field operation of the vehicles. The idea of using water to provide additional weight for tractors equipped with rubber tires gives improved traction and greater tractor efficiency at lower operating costs, according to exponents. (Dakota Farmer, May 8.)

African Highway The new road along the Libyan coast, from the Tunisian to the Egyptian border, has been completed and formally opened to traffic by the Premier of Italy. The road is about 1,132 miles long and 22 feet wide. The completion of this route makes it possible to motor the entire route between the Strait of Gibraltar and Cairo, Egypt, over first-class roads, except for a short distance along the seashore in northern Egypt. (Roads and Streets, May.)

Congress,
May 14.

The House debated on the Interior Department Appropriation Bill (H. R. 6958) for 1938. The House Committee on Appropriations reported out with amendment the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 361) making appropriations for relief purposes (H. Rept. 816). It was agreed that debate on this measure begin on Thursday, May 20. Messrs. Woodrum, Boylan, Cannon of Missouri, Taber, and Bacon were appointed House conferees on the Second Deficiency Appropriation Bill (H. R. 6730) for 1937.

New Wool
Finish

For many years it has been recognized that the usual chlorine process for making wool unshrinkable is unsatisfactory because it reduces the wearing properties of the wool material and because it is not generally applicable to wool yarns. In a lecture to the Manchester section of the Society of Dyers and Colonists, A. J. Hall disclosed details of an entirely new process not subject to these disadvantages. The process consists of treating the air-dry wool material in any form (loose wool in the grease, scoured loose wool, tops, yarns, fabrics and garments) for about one hour with a 2 per cent solution of sulphuryl chloride in white spirit at room temperature. The wool is then hydro-extracted and the spent liquor collected for re-use after addition of fresh sulphuryl chloride (the liquor is about 50 per cent exhausted during the treatment). Finally the wool is washed with a solution of soda ash to neutralize all acids present in the wool and is then ready for any further processing, being at this stage completely unshrinkable. (New York Journal Commerce, May 13.)

European
Meat Eating

A Vienna report by the United Press says meat consumption by Europeans has increased enormously in the last century, but preference is given now to younger and leaner meat, according to investigations made by the Biochemical Institute. The average annual per capita beef consumption in Europe rose from 5 pounds in 1840 to 22 in 1880 and increased to 30 in the last pre-war years. In connection with the economic crisis of the last decade, however, it fell to about 25 in 1935. Pork consumption was 20 times higher in 1919 than in 1817, while Europeans ate 225 per cent more mutton in 1934 than in 1820.

New Uses
for Cotton

"Much interest was aroused throughout the south last year by the announcement that the government had allotted each of the states a consignment of cotton fabric to be used in road building," says an editorial in Memphis Commercial Appeal (May 9). "There is nothing more important to the south than the developing of new uses for cotton. Not that the last 50 years have not revolutionized the cotton industry, as the tremendous strides of the oil industry so strikingly evidence. But these developments have come largely through the test tube of the laboratory. Chemists and research experts are still experimenting, and there is every reason to believe that the 250 and more uses to which cotton is now put will be added to. But it is encouraging to find the government interested. It evidences a sympathy with and an understanding of the south's great problem that may prove very beneficial. It is encouraging to note that Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi entered wholeheartedly into the cotton road experiment last year. It is to be hoped that as far as possible the new experiments now under way will receive similar support. The government deserves the fullest co-operation."

Section 3

MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 17 - Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.50-15.25; cows good 7.50-8.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.00-11.75; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.65-11.20; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.90-11.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.80-11.25; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.40-10.50; Spring lambs, 12.50-13.50.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 136 $\frac{7}{8}$ -139 $\frac{7}{8}$; No. 2 D. No. Spr.* Minneap. 134 $\frac{7}{8}$ -137 $\frac{7}{8}$; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 121 $\frac{1}{4}$ -127 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 H. Amber Durum, Duluth, 126 $\frac{1}{2}$ -127 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Hard Winter* K. C. 130-134 $\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 130 $\frac{1}{4}$ -134 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Hard Winter* St. Louis 133 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 S. R. Wr. St. Louis 136 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 116; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 106 $\frac{3}{4}$ -110 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 135-137 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 136 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3, Chi. 134 $\frac{3}{4}$ -137 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ -48 $\frac{5}{8}$; K. C. 55-56 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ -53 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 54 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 118-120; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 95-115; No. 1 Minneap. 69-71; No. 1 flaxseed Minneap. 209-217.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$4-\$5 per double-head barrel in the East. South Carolina Cobblers \$3.75-\$4.75 per stave barrel in a few cities. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.25-\$2.75 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$1.75-\$1.80 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.75-\$2.15 in eastern cities; \$1.25 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions U. S. Commercials and U. S. No. 1, \$1.25-\$1.60 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 90¢ f.o.b. Crystal City. New York and Michigan Yellows U. S. No. 1, \$1.25-\$1.35 in the East. Mississippi Round type cabbage \$2.15-\$3 per lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.65-\$1.75 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. New York, U. S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum Baldwin apples \$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$2.25 per bushel basket in New York.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch cotton in ten designated markets declined 11 points from the previous close to 12.93 cents per pound. On the same day one year ago the price was 11.65 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 10 points to 12.66 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 14 points to 12.53 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S. Daisies, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y. Americas, 17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ -25 cents; Standards, 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ -22 cents. (Prepared by BAE.)

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXV, No. 35

Section 1

May 19, 1937

WORLD TRADE REVIVAL

A pronounced revival of world trade in which the United States shared during the first three months of 1937 was announced yesterday by the League of Nations, according to a Geneva report by the Associated Press. An official League communique said that the gold value of world trade in the first quarter of 1937 was 18 per cent higher than in the similar period last year. "Judging from the gold value of imports during the first quarter of 1937 compared with the same quarter in 1936, imports increased most in the United States-- by almost 40 per cent," the League communique declared.

FOREIGN TRADE BARRIERS

Calling for a realistic view of foreign trade problems, Willis H. Booth, honorary president of the International Chamber of Commerce, yesterday said that trade barriers will fall only when nations are convinced that it is to their selfish interests to reduce them. Praising the Oslo group of nations for their concerted movement toward removing obstacles to international trade, Mr. Booth said that groupings of nations of the world which have a common or sectional interest should follow a similar plan. (New York Times.)

NEWSPRINT FREIGHT RATES

A reduction in freight rates on newsprint, which requires suspension of the long-and-short-haul provision of the Interstate Commerce Act, amounting to more than \$1 a ton, was granted yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Commission to rail carriers whose loads originate in Ontario and are delivered to Gary, Ind. The present rail rate, plus a trucking charge, totals \$8.50 a ton, while the new rate, which will go into effect immediately, is \$7.20 a ton plus the trucking charge. (Press.)

RETAIL SALES INCREASE

Daily average retail sales in April were about 6 per cent greater than in April, 1936, the American Retail Federation announced yesterday. The total was put at \$3,600,000,000, a gain of \$200,000,000 over April, 1936. Small towns and rural areas made larger gains in sales last month than industrial and urban sections. (Press.)

Standards for Tractors "Standard specifications, backbone of the cooperative movement which recently has been gaining a noticeable foothold in American buying and selling, have been extended by the cooperatives from simple consumer goods to such large-scale production items as tractors and lubricating oils," says Industrial Standardization (May). "The Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, Inc., of Indianapolis, with a membership of approximately 100,000 farmer members, has developed standard specifications for a tractor which uses a well-known standard truck motor, and a body built for the cooperative according to its own specifications. The tractor is built with five speeds so as to be adaptable to both field and road work, and has speeds varying from one mile to 45 miles an hour. It has rubber tires, lights, and battery."

Deficiency Diseases of Plants Winifred E. Brenchley, Rothamsted Experimental Station, describes "Some Deficiency Diseases of Crop Plants" in the Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture (London, May). He says in part: "The growing interest in the deficiency diseases of crops is largely due to the increase of our knowledge as to their cause and remedies, but it is also probable that they are actually more prevalent than they used to be. Organic fertilizers, such as farmyard manure, contain a considerable variety of elements, and their continued use helps to maintain the requisite supply of the nutrients that are needed only in small quantities. This source of supply has become less with the decreasing use of organic manure and the increase in artificial fertilizers, particularly with the continued improvement in the purity of the latter. It is quite possible that, owing to this, on some soils the available amount of such subsidiary plant foods as boron and manganese is falling below the limits required by certain crops, with the result that deficiency diseases appear or become more widespread than formerly. It is of great importance that this fact should be realized and careful watch kept for signs of trouble, as unnecessary loss may otherwise be incurred. In those instances where the cause of deficiency is already known the remedy is cheap, readily available and easy of application. In others, where deficiency is suspected, but not traced to its source, it may be anticipated that further information will become available if the active co-operation between practical agriculturists and scientific workers is maintained and fostered."

Canadian Crop Testing The Northwestern Miller (May 12) contains a short article on the Canadian crop testing plan, which is now being employed in Kansas in an effort to reduce to a minimum the amount of mixed wheat and wheat of undesirable varieties offered for sale from that state. The plan was originated by Maj. H.G.L. Strange, director of research of a grain company of Winnipeg. The idea, in brief, was "of having farmers see the mixture in their own wheat by planting samples from each farmer's grain as delivered to the local elevator, and having field days at which each farmer was shown the actual condition of his own wheat...In 1937, about 30,000 samples of wheat, as delivered to the elevators by farmers, will be tested...These crop testing plots will be located at about 1,300 local shipping points...A simple classification of

farmers' wheats grown in the test plots is used. Lots that are pure and adapted to the region are graded 'A.' Varieties that are reasonably pure but containing a small percentage of mixtures and off-types are graded 'B.' Varieties that are badly mixed or misnamed are graded 'C.'...For those wheat growers who have a special interest in high quality seed wheat, certified or registered seed is made available in the local elevator at cost. Such seed wheat is transported without any cost for freight to the farmer purchasing it. The railroads grant half rates on certified seed wheat and the government pays the other half..."

Congress, May 17, Senators Russell, Hayden, Copeland, Smith, and Nye were appointed Senate conferees on the Agricultural Appropriation Bill (H. R. 6523) for 1938. The Senate passed the bill (S. 2111) to provide for the purchase of outstanding cotton pool participation trust certificates, and for other purposes; and the bill (S. 114) to provide for studies and plans for the development of a hydro-electric power project at Cabinet Gorge, on the Clark Fork of the Columbia River, for irrigation pumping or other uses, and for other purposes. The bill (H. R. 3687) to extend the period during which the purposes specified in section 7 (a) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act may be carried out by payments by the Secretary of Agriculture to producers was made the unfinished business of the Senate. Senators Adams, Glass, McKellar, Hayden, and Hale were appointed Senate conferees on the Second Deficiency Appropriation Bill (H. R. 6730) for 1937. Messrs. Cannon of Missouri, Tarver, Umstead, Thom, Leavy, McFarlane, Lambertson, and Dirksen were appointed House conferees on the Agricultural Appropriation Bill (H. R. 6523) for 1938. The House continued debate on the Interior Department Appropriation Bill (H. R. 6958) for 1938. The House passed the following: the bill (S. 1124) to authorize the Director of the Census to collect and publish statistics of red-cedar shingles (this bill will now be sent to the President); the bill (S. 2172) to prevent speculation in lands in the Columbia Basin prospectively by reason of the construction of the Grand Coulee Dam project and to aid actual settlers in securing such lands at the fair appraised value thereof as arid land, and for other purposes (this bill will now be sent to the President).

County Breed Associations "Many county breed associations have been formed with the declared purpose of breeding better dairy cattle," says an editorial in Hoard's Dairyman (May 10). "In too many cases these associations have become more or less sales organizations. Instead of being directed to getting their members to see the importance of purchasing good bulls and locating brood cows and holding steadfastly to these animals, buyers have been brought to the farm and have taken away the seed stock essential to building better herds...We hope that with the work being done in our colleges, the Bureau of Dairy Industry, and breed associations, that more county breed associations will be directed to the development of breeding herds and pay no attention to the selling of cattle. Sales organizations should be separate and the breeder should be advised to hold onto the cattle essential to his success. This can only be done when the man in charge of the breed association has no interest or advantage in making sales for the breeder. The advancement of the person in charge of a county breed association must come from the service he renders in helping to build better herds and not in making sales. Sales organizations should be entirely separate from county breed associations."

May 18, 1937 -- Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.50-15.25; cows good 7.50-8.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.00-11.75; vealers good and choice 8.00-9.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.90-11.45; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.15-11.50; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.05-11.50; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.65-10.75. Spring lambs 12.50-13.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 140 $\frac{3}{4}$ -143 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. 138 $\frac{3}{4}$ -141 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 125-131; No. 1 Hd.Am.Dur. Duluth 130-131; No. 2 Hd.Wr.* K.C. 129-136 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 131 $\frac{3}{4}$ -139; No. 1 Hd.Wr.* St. Louis 138; No. 1 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 141; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 120. No. 2 rye Minneap. 108-112; No. 2 yellow corn K. C. 136-139; St. Louis 138; No. 3 yellow Chi. 136-139 $\frac{1}{2}$. No. 3 white oats Minneap. 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ -49 $\frac{3}{4}$; K.C. 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ -56 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ -53; St. Louis 56 $\frac{1}{2}$. No. 1 Malting barley Minneap. 116-118; No. 3 good malting Minneap. 95-113; No. 2 Minneap. 70-72. No. 1 flaxseed Minneap. 207-213.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$3.75-\$4.25 per stave barrel in the East; \$3.50 f.o.b. Charleston. Florida Spaulding Rose \$4-\$4.50 per double-head barrel in a few cities. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.25-\$2.50 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$1.75 f.o.b. Mobile. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.45-\$2.70 carlot sales in Chicago. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U. S. No. 1 and U. S. Commercial, \$1.25-\$1.50 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 90¢ f.o.b. Crystal City. Mississippi Round type cabbage \$2-\$2.75 per lettuce crate in city markets; top of \$3 in Baltimore; \$1.75 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. North Carolina various varieties of strawberries \$2-\$3 per 24 quart crate in Philadelphia; auction sales \$1.50-\$3.25 f.o.b. Chadbourn. Virginia stock 10¢-13¢ per quart in the East; \$2.50-\$4.50 per 32-quart crate f.o.b. East Shore Points. New York U.S.No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum Baldwin apples \$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$2.25 per bushel basket in New York.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 11 points from the previous close to 13.04 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.64 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points to 12.77 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 13 points to 12.66 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 32 cents; 91 Score, 31 cents; 90 Score, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S.Daisies, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ -25 cents; Standards, 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ -22 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.
Chicago-Nominal.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXV, No. 36

Section 1

May 20, 1937.

BRITISH MARKETS

Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador to the United States, said yesterday that Great Britain is willing to assure the American farmer of "favorable treatment" in British markets in return for a reduction in the United States tariff on goods from the United Kingdom, according to a New York City report by the Associated Press. The ambassador said he was speaking "not as a diplomat" but "as the commercial representative of a country which does the largest trade with the United States."

AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT

A record breaking volume of farm implement manufacturing business for 1937 -- possibly as much as \$575,000,000 to \$600,000,000 -- was indicated yesterday by the industry's reported gain of thirty to fifty percent over the same period last year. Increased agricultural buying power is reflected, too, in implement factory payrolls. Government reports show the weekly average payroll for February was \$2,821,000. The best previous weekly payroll average was \$2,057,000 in June, 1929. (Associated Press)

FREIGHT RATE SCHEDULES

The Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday suspended new freight rate schedules for seven months beginning today on tobacco, phosphate rock and tanning materials. The rates, filed several months ago by the railroads, called for increases of approximately 10 percent on all three commodities. The commission allowed similar increases for twenty-three other commodities which, however, are not shipped in great bulk. Estimates of the potential loss to the railroads by reason of the suspensions varied from \$100,000 to \$300,000. The annual tobacco freight bill under the old rates amounted to about \$3,000,000. (Press)

NEW YORK MILK ACT

Governor Lehman, of New York, signed yesterday the Rogers-Allen milk bill, authorizing distributors and producers to bargain for prices in marketing areas but closing the door to the fixing of consumers' prices. The Governor said the bill "returns milk control to the milk industry, where it belongs." At the same time he vetoed the McElroy-Young bill, which would have permitted organization of a State-wide non-profit producers' corporation that would have bargained for better prices for dairymen. (New York Times)

Quick Freezing Technique Business Week (May 15) reports that the newest technique in quick freezing is "that developed by John N. Crider, an independent inventor, which approaches the problem of quick-freezing from the inside out. In most of the other systems, the fowl, for fear of contamination, cannot be drawn and cleaned until it is frozen; this system permits cleaning in the orthodox manner. After the fowl is drawn, a paraffined tube is thrust longitudinally through the chicken, and the edible giblets are replaced in the internal cavity together with a small quantity of water. Both openings are closed and a sodium chloride brine (tasteless in the event of leakage) is passed through the tube...In actual operation the system has shown its ability to freeze even a 4-lb. chicken in 30 to 35 minutes at economical temperatures just slightly below zero--a refrigerating record. The continuous contact between the refrigerant and the flesh of the chicken through the medium of the water in the cavity is credited with speeding up the freezing operation. The water also prevents the circulation of air in the cavity which would dry out the chicken and increase the likelihood of contamination. A third advantage claimed is the virtual elimination of ice blisters and the preservation of a natural well-trussed shape..."

"Moisture Meter" D. O. Ehrenburg, U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, Denver, describes in Engineering News-Record (May 13) a portable electric instrument constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation for measuring the moisture content of sand and soil. A summary says: "(1) The moisture-meter offers a quick and accurate method for determining the moisture content of soil or sand, provided the material is uniform in composition and grading. The instrument has a place in the soils laboratory and was successfully employed in large-scale earth compaction tests. (2) The effect of grading upon the conductivity of sand is considerably greater than it was believed to be by pioneer investigators. The only way to minimize errors due to variations of sand grading (under field conditions) is to employ larger, more representative samples. (3) The temperature-correction system described makes it unnecessary to calibrate the apparatus at several different temperatures, as earlier operators did. Calibrating has thus become simpler and speedier, and the method as a whole has been rendered more accurate."

Foreign Trade The largest gains in the export trade of the United States in March were in exports to Asia, which increased from \$32,570,000 in March, 1936, to \$52,972,000, according to the monthly study of exports and imports made public by the Department of Commerce. The largest gain in imports also was in the total for Asia, at \$87,244,000 for March of this year, compared with \$54,587,000 for March, 1936. While exports to Asia were about half of those to Europe, March imports from Asia exceeded those from Europe. The imports from Europe were valued at \$80,522,000, compared with \$87,244,000 from Asia. Total exports in March, as previously reported, amounted to \$256,390,000 compared with imports of \$306,699,000. (Press.)

Canadian Wheat The Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta wheat pool Board Proposed organizations have asked the Turgeon Royal Grain Commission to recommend establishment of a national wheat board to handle the whole crop and to have the power to subsidize farmers during depressions. They asked: (1) A National marketing board to be given complete control of the marketing of the entire crop of wheat of western Canada and charged with the duty of marketing it at the best possible price; (2) Such board to set a reasonable initial payment at the time of delivery and to make further payments from time to time as the grain is sold; (3) To establish a sales office overseas and appoint agents in the principal importing countries to push the sale of Canadian wheat and increase consumer demand; (4) The board to have the power to subsidize the farmer in periods of depression; (5) The board to provide a uniform price for grain of like quality; (6) In the creation of the board provisions to be made so the growers shall have a voice in its operation; (7) The way to be kept open for the possibility of cooperation between exporting and importing countries in dealing with the world wheat problem. (Canadian Press)

Cooperative Barrington Moore is author of "The Development of Marketing of Cooperative Timber Marketing and Forestry in Great Timber Britain" in the Journal of Forestry (May). An editorial note says: "Many Americans no doubt will be surprised to learn that the market for home-grown timber products in Great Britain is poor, despite the fact that the country produces only a small fraction of its requirements. In order to develop better markets for home-grown timber, British forest owners have organized voluntary cooperative marketing associations. The success of these associations and the possibilities of similar associations under American conditions is described in detail. Extension foresters especially, who are wrestling with the problem of improving markets for farm woodlot products will be intensely interested in Mr. Moore's article." A second article on cooperative timber marketing is by F. T. Murphy, Pennsylvania State College.

World Deposits An analysis of figures in the League of Nations and Costs monthly bulletin of statistics, out recently, shows that 1937 started with an almost universal rise in the cost of living and with deposits in commercial and savings banks in almost all countries at the highest points in a decade, according to a Geneva report to the New York Times. Note circulation is generally rising all over the world. There are more dollars and pounds in circulation than at any time in a decade -- one-third more dollars and one-fourth more pounds than when the depression broke in 1929. Among forty-one principal countries, Austria and Bulgaria are the only ones where the cost of living is not rising this year over last year, while only in China, Greece, Portugal and Chile it has not reached or passed the 1929 level, though France is on the edge.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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May 19, 1937: Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.50-15.00; cows good 7.50-8.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.00-11.75; vealers good and choice 8.00-10.00; feeder and stocker steers, 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.40-11.95; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.65-12.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.55-12.00; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.00-11.15. Spring lambs 12.50-13.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.Nor.Spr.Wheat*Minneap. 142-5/8-145-5/8; No.2 D.Nor. Spr.*Minneap. 140-5/8-143-5/8; No.2Am.Dur.*Minneap.125 $\frac{3}{4}$ -131 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 Hd.Am. Dur.Duluth Minneap. 130 $\frac{3}{4}$ -131 $\frac{3}{4}$; No.2 Hd. Wr.*K.C. 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ -138 $\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 137-140 $\frac{5}{4}$; No. 1 Hd.Wr.*St.L. 139 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 S.R.Wr. St.L. 141 $\frac{3}{4}$ -142 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 121 $\frac{1}{2}$. No. 2 rye Minneap. 110-114; No.2 yellow corn K.C. 136 $\frac{1}{2}$ -138 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. L. 140; No. 3 yellow Chi. 134 $\frac{1}{4}$ -138 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 3 white oats Minneap. 49-49 $\frac{1}{2}$; K.C. 52-54; Chi. 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ -51 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. L. 56. No. 2 Malting barley Minneap. 115-117; No. 3 good malting Minneap. 100-114; No. 2 Minneap. 70-72. No. 1 flaxseed Minneap. 205 $\frac{1}{2}$ -209 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$4-\$4.50 per double-head barrel in the East. S. C. Cobblers \$4-\$4.50 per stave barrel in a few cities; \$3.50 f.o.b. Charleston, Ala. and S. C. Bliss Triumphs \$2-\$2.50 per 100 lb sack in city markets; \$1.60-\$1.65 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mts. \$1.75-\$2.15 in the East; \$1.35-\$1.40 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions U. S. Commercials and U. S. No. 1, \$1.25-\$1.65 per 50-lb sack in terminal markets; 85¢-90¢ f.o.b. Crystal City. Miss. Round type cabbage \$2.25-\$2.65 per lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.90-\$2.10 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. East Shore Va. various varieties \$2.50-\$4.50 per 32-quart crate in Phila. and Pittsburgh; \$2.25-\$4.50 f.o.b. East Shore Points.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 1 point from the previous close to 13.05 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.56 cents. July future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange remained unchanged at 12.77 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 12.64 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were:

92 Score, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, 31 cents; 90 Score, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at N.Y. were: Flats, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S. Daisies, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y. Americas, 17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N. Y. (Urner Barry Co. quotations) were: Specials, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ -25 cents; Standards, 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ -22 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXV, No. 37

Section 1

May 21, 1937.

SENATE VOTES PERMANENT CCC

The Senate voted yesterday to make the Civilian Conservation Corps a permanent organization, rejecting the House's plan to limit the life of the corps to two more years. The vote against the House proposal was 42 to 26, and soon afterward the administration bill to make the corps permanent was passed, 67 to 2. (Press)

RETIREMENT PROPOSALS

The Civil Service Commission's own plan for lowering retirement ages for Government employes was presented to President Roosevelt yesterday and was reported to have received his approval in principle, says a report in the Washington Post. However, the estimated added cost of the plan, placed by actuaries at some \$8,000,000 yearly, was said to be operating to block full Presidential indorsement of the proposal. The commission proposes permitting all to retire at 60 with 30 years' service, or at 62 with 15 years. Retirement at 70 would still be compulsory.

NEW YORK MILK BILLS

Three bills designed to improve the condition of New York dairymen were signed yesterday by Governor Lehman. One provides for compulsory audits of the books of milk dealers and cooperatives. The second provides that after July 1 no person shall import milk into the state without a permit from the State Commissioner of Health. Under the third, dealers who act as brokers and who do not physically handle milk shall be licensed at a fee of \$25 annually. (New York Times)

RAILROAD REVENUES

The effect of the loss of freight surcharges so far this year on railroad revenues is illustrated by the fact that net ton miles in the first quarter were 20 percent above the total for the similar 1936 period, whereas freight revenues increased by only 14.7 percent. If surcharges had remained in effect, operating revenues (and net income) would have been almost \$40,000,000 greater than the amounts reported, according to the Standard Statistics Co., of New York. (Press)

Manuring F. Hanley, School of Agriculture, Cambridge, England,
Experiments in "Notes on Manuring" in the Journal of the Ministry of
 Agriculture (London, May) says: "Attempts are frequently
made to meet a new crisis in the farming industry by departure from some
of the more restrictive and expensive traditional practices, and it is
worth while considering how far such alterations may affect the general
productivity of the land when continued as a long-term policy. Experi-
mental evidence on these matters is badly needed, for though the Rotham-
sted and Woburn experiments provide data on some aspects of the problem,
the evidence on many points is by no means conclusive...The Woburn experi-
ments showed that, given suitable manuring, cereal crops can be grown for
many years in succession provided pests, diseases and weeds are controlled.
Sooner or later, however, yields begin to fall even though no pest or
disease has appeared. This deterioration cannot always be arrested even
by the application of the requisite amounts of the common plant nutrients,
either in the form of artificial fertilizers or as farmyard manure. At
Woburn, annual dressings of farmyard manure kept up the yields better than
any other method of fertilizing, and though, for wheat, a complete dressing
of artificials was almost as good as farmyard manure, it was less effective
for barley. The Woburn results provide no satisfactory answer as to why
a crop supplied with dung or with complete fertilizer should show this
falling off in yield; but they are not alone in this respect, for the long-
term experiments at Rothamsted, on an entirely different soil type, show a
similar deterioration. That the yield reductions are not entirely due to
some factor associated with the continuous growth of one crop is shown by
the fact that similar effects may be seen on the rotation plots at Woburn
and Rothamsted. At Woburn the rotation roots--barley--seeds--wheat, re-
ceiving only small and irregular supplies of organic matter, failed to
maintain yields at their original level. Again, plots at Woburn on which
a mustard or tares crop was ploughed in annually, deteriorated as rapidly
as unmanured plots. The deterioration was completely overcome for a time
by bare fallowing, but, though the first crop after the bare fallow was
as good as the crop before the onset of deterioration, subsequent crops
fell off very rapidly and in a short time yields were back at the previous
low levels..."

Poultry in Turkeys and poultry, drawn, scrupulously clean, with
Cellophane head and feet removed, and wrapped in cellophane in a most
 attractive consumer package, is one of the latest develop-
ments in marketing this product, according to Ben H. King, Colorado
director of markets. A large middle western cold storage company has been
engaged in this venture since early last fall. They report most favorably
upon the distributor and consumer acceptance of this method of preparing
turkeys and poultry for market. There is no question but that the quality
and flavor of the meat is greatly improved by drawing immediately after
dressing and then quick freezing of the product before it is put in
storage. The heart, liver and gizzard are wrapped in parchment paper and
re-inserted in the body cavity. All birds are government graded and ex-
amined for disease, and all birds with diseased organs are discarded. The
company reports that consumers are snapping up these attractive packages
at fancy prices. (Stock Yards Daily Journal, May 14, 1937)

Congress,
May 19.

The Senate passed the bill (H.R. 3687) to extend the period during which the purposes specified in section 7 (a) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act may be carried out by payments by the Secretary of Agriculture to producers. The Senate agreed to an amendment by Senator Smith to add the following proviso to the bill: "Provided, That an annual accounting shall be made to Congress as to the expenditures of this money and for what specific projects it was thus expended." Senator McNary offered an amendment to extend the Act for two years instead of four, but this amendment was rejected. The Senate began debate on the bill (H. R. 6551) to establish a Civilian Conservation Corps, and for other purposes. The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported out with amendments the bill (H.R. 5722) to reenact and amend provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, relating to marketing agreements and orders. The House continued debate on the Interior Department Appropriation Bill (H.R. 6958) for 1938. The conference report on the Second Deficiency Appropriation Bill (H.R. 6730) was submitted to the House. The conferees reduced the appropriation for the Great Lakes Exposition from the Senate figure of \$175,000 to \$100,000. The House received a message from the President (H.Doc. 252), vetoing the joint resolution (H.J.Res. 304) authorizing Federal participation in the New York World's Fair 1939, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The House Committee on Claims reported out without amendment the bill (H.R. 3058) for the relief of former employees of the Federal Subsistence Homesteads Corporation (H. Rept. 831). Mr. Whittington, Chairman of the House Committee on Flood Control, addressed the House regarding floods on the Ohio River Basin. Mr. Bernard addressed the House regarding the Farmer-Labor viewpoint on balancing the Budget.

Perrine
Lemons

The leading article in Florida Grower (May) by Charles M. McLennan describes Perrine lemons (developed by workers of the Bureau of Plant Industry) as a "No. 1 citrus opportunity" for Florida. It says in part: "With California's lemon production substantially below the average due to the disastrous freeze in January, creating the shortest lemon crop since 1924, renewed interest has been focused on Florida's lemon and lime possibilities. Few would go so far as to say that this state will ever supplant California as a lemon producer. The new lemon and lime development here, however, is destined to prove a factor of considerable stature in future commercial production. Undoubtedly Florida faces one of the greatest potential citrus opportunities in its history with Perrine lemons and Persian (Tahiti) limes. While there is nothing Florida can do about it this season, tree damage in California is likely to materially affect her production for some years. It takes time to put groves valued at \$2,500 to \$3,000 an acre back into healthy condition after such a set-back. While unfortunate for California it is truly Florida's opportunity to colonize a comparatively new home industry of great value and profit."

Milk and
Honey Bar

Composed of nine parts of whole milk and one part of honey, a new candy bar which may provide an outlet for surplus milk has been patented by the dairy industry department of Iowa State College. A two-ounce bar supplies the nutrient equivalent of a full glass of milk. It is produced by a drying process in which it is subjected to heat for only four seconds, leaving the vitamin content and milk solids practically intact. Test sales show it to be popular with adults and children alike. (Farm Journal, May)

Section 3

MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 20, 1937-- Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.50-15.00; cows good 7.50-8.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.00-11.75; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.45-12.10; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.75-12.15; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.65-12.15; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.00-11.25. Spring lambs 12.50-13.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.Nor.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $140\frac{1}{2}$ - $143\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 D.Nor. Spr.* Minneap. $138\frac{1}{2}$ - $141\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. $123\frac{1}{4}$ - $129\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 Hd. Am.Dur. Duluth $127\frac{1}{4}$ - $128\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Hd.Wr.* K.C. $134\frac{1}{4}$ -138; Chi. $137\frac{1}{2}$ -140; No. 1 Hd.Wr.* St.L. $137\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. L. $139\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 120. No. 2 rye, Minneap. 107-7/8-111-7/8. No. 2 yellow corn K.C. $136\frac{1}{2}$ - $137\frac{3}{4}$; St.L. 139-140; No. 3 yellow Chi. $133\frac{1}{2}$ - $136\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 white oats Minneap. $48\frac{1}{4}$ - $49\frac{1}{4}$; K.C. $50\frac{1}{2}$ -53; Chi. 51-52; St. L. 55. No. 2 malting barley Minneap. 115-117; No. 3 good malting Minneap. 100-114; No. 2 Minneap. 70-72. No. 1 flaxseed Minneap. $204\frac{1}{4}$ - $208\frac{1}{4}$.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$4-\$4.75 per double-head barrel in the East. S. C. Cobblers \$4.25-\$4.75 per stave barrel in eastern market; \$3.50 f.o.b. Charleston. Ala. and La. sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.20-\$2.50 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$1.55-\$1.60 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.90-\$2.15 in the East. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions U. S. Commercial and U.S. No. 1, \$1.25-\$1.50 per 50-lb sack in terminal market; 85¢ f.o.b. Crystal City. Miss. Round type cabbage \$2-\$2.75 per lettuce crate in terminal markets; \$1.75 f.o.b. Crystal Springs.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 9 points from the previous close to 13.14 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.56 cents. July future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 12.86 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points to 12.75 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, $31\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, 31 cents; 90 Score, $30\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $16\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S. Daisies, $16\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Co. Quotations) were: Specials, $23\frac{1}{2}$ -25 cents; Standards, $23\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, $21\frac{1}{2}$ -22 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Chicago -- Nom.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXV, No. 38

Section 1

May 24, 1937

WESTERN WEATHER

Foresters in seven Western States feared yesterday that drought would intensify the menace of flames in timberlands this summer, says a Denver report by the Associated Press. The lack of moisture also brought increasing reports of crop losses. Particularly in parts of Montana and Wyoming did the prospect of empty grain bins loom.

EGYPTIAN COTTON PEST

An Alexandria report by the Associated Press says a cotton worm plague was sweeping with alarming rapidity over the Upper Nile regions Saturday. It had destroyed 1,000 acres of cotton, it was estimated, and another 1,000 acres was believed endangered. It was being fought by more than 125,000 peasants working in 6,000 gangs.

CCC PLANTING PROGRAM

The CCC this year will plant 20,000,000 tree seedlings in national and state parks under the supervision of the National Park Service, it was announced Saturday. The program will aim largely at protection of the landscape and its restoration to its primitive condition. "The CCC has doubled the number of nurseries in national parks and at least tripled the number in state parks," the Park Service said. (Press.)

FRENCH DUTIES

A Paris report by the Associated Press says seven bills aimed at higher duties which commercial experts said may cause the end of the Franco-American trade treaty were introduced in Parliament Friday. The measures, backed by French manufacturers, marked the beginning of a new campaign by French industry for still higher duties and a further contraction of quotas to offset its increased burdens under the 40-hour week and higher wage laws.

EL SALVADOR GRASSHOPPERS

A San Salvador cable to the New York Times says a plague of grasshoppers is afflicting El Salvador, and the government is pushing measures to combat them. They attack cereals crops principally. The Minister of Agriculture is disseminating information to farmers on the best methods of fighting the pests.

Section 2

Ventilated Hay Storage "New in hay storage is the ventilated metal building that resembles a silo, with open core in the center," says the Farm Journal (May). "Farm Journal readers were told about this type of fireproof building when the manufacturers first brought it out a few years ago. How does hay keep in such a building? There's a ready answer in results of work carried on at the Wisconsin Experiment Station. In one of these ventilated metal cropkeepers chopped alfalfa (one inch long), containing 28.5 percent moisture, was stored. It came out medium tobacco brown in color, with a few mouldy spots. Into another was put alfalfa cut one inch long, containing 19.1 percent moisture. This came out No. 1 color, platinum green, very good hay. Width of storage unit in both cases was four feet two inches."

Silicosis Protection Silicosis, dreaded disease contracted especially by mine workers as a result of breathing material containing silica dust, can be prevented by introducing relatively small quantities of dusts composed of certain "protector minerals," which defeat the harmful effects of silica dust, scientific research conducted in the last few months at the University of Wisconsin has revealed. State university research workers from the Geology Department, Professor R. C. Emmons and Ray Wilcox, selected four minerals as "protectors" of human beings: Carbon black, which is pure carbon; alkaline earth carbonates, such as calcite and dolomite, and iron oxide, which is known as hematite. (New York Times)

Chemically Grown Tomatoes A report in the Bloomington Pantagraph says tomatoes grown without benefit of soil were served for the first time recently in Bloomington restaurants, hotels and some of the homes. A firmer, smoother finish and color was claimed for the "dirtless" product, but no change in flavor. The new product came from the local greenhouse, where hothouse tomatoes are grown early each spring. This year one section of the greenhouse was devoted to tests of the new chemical farming program, in cooperation with Prof. F. F. Weinard of the floriculture division of the Illinois College of Agriculture. Cinders and gravel were used in some of the chemical tanks, merely to support the roots. Suspended over other tanks of chemicals, the roots of other plants were supported in beds of moss or shavings on wire screens, the roots dipping into the solution. It is already known that the chemical system used there could be improved upon, said Harry G. Johnson, greenhouse superintendent in charge of the test. The solution was not tested as often as it should have been. Corrections in the chemical composition made a little earlier might easily have given better results. The solution was mixed in quantities of 179 gallons each, sufficient for the shallow tanks used. And each tank was provided with 1.6 pounds of potassium nitrate, 0.35 pounds of treble superphosphate and 0.75 pounds of magnesium sulphate, in solution in the water. Ferrous sulphate (iron) was added in small quantities to govern the color of the plants.

Construction Outlook The long-term outlook for construction work in the building industry indicates substantial expansion, the Lumber Survey Committee of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association states in its twenty-fourth quarterly report to the United States Department of Commerce. The nearer outlook is less clearly defined, the report adds. (Press).

Congress, The Senate agreed to the conference report on the
May 20, Second Deficiency Appropriation Bill (H.R. 6730) for 1937.
 Senator Bulkley, of Ohio, later asked that this action be
reconsidered, since he objected to the reduction by the conference com-
mittee of the item for the Great Lakes Exposition from \$175,000 to \$100,-
000, but his request was not granted. The bill will now be sent to the
President. The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported out
without amendment the bill (S.2439) to extend the time for purchase and
distribution of surplus agricultural commodities for relief purposes and
to continue the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation (S. Rept. 568).
The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations reported out without amendment
the joint resolution (H.J.Res. 193) to authorize an appropriation for
the expenses of participation by the United States in the Eleventh Inter-
national Dairy Congress, Berlin, Germany, in 1937 (S.Rept. 588). The
Senate adjourned until Monday, May 24.

Congress, The House began debate on the joint resolution
May 21 (H.J.Res. 361) making appropriations for relief purposes.
 It agreed to the committee amendment placing the amount of
the appropriation at \$1,500,000,000. Messrs. Connery, Ramspeck, Welch,
Hartley and Mrs. Norton were appointed House conferees on the bill (H.R.
6551) to establish a Civilian Conservation Corps and for other purposes.
The House Committee on the District of Columbia reported out without
amendment the bill (H.R. 6242) to protect the buyers of potatoes in the
District of Columbia (H.Rept. 882).

New Iowa New hope is held out to Iowa potato growers by A.T.
Potatoes Erwin, chief of the vegetable subsection of the Iowa Ex-
 periment Station, says a report in the Des Moines Register.
From 100,000 random varieties, over a period of more than ten years,
three new strains of potatoes, smooth-skinned, white-fleshed and shallow-
eyed, have been developed, Erwin said. The new strains are the result
of a 20-year program of horticultural research for a potato type to sup-
plant the Irish Cobbler. Most generally promising of the three newly
developed strains is the Chippewa, a white-fleshed, smooth and shallow-
eyed potato, closely resembling the Cobbler. It is a midseason potato.

Anti-Billboard "Forty-thousand women have enlisted in the battle to
Campaigns clean up the beautiful and historic countrysides of Virginia,"
 says an editorial in Nature Magazine (June). "Organized
members of the Old Dominion's garden clubs have decided that blaring and
dangerous billboards, hideous food stands and sign-bedecked filling sta-
tions just 'don't belong'. They have approached the problem practically
and are listing every billboard, stand and station; cataloging its degree
of offensiveness. A men's committee is also being formed and public sen-
timent will be mobilized behind regulatory legislation...Virginia, in com-
mon with other states, can follow one or more courses for improvement. One
is legislation...A second course is to invoke highway zoning after the
pattern of city zoning, restricting the billboards and high^{way} commerce to
commercial zones. An analysis of this rapidly progressing idea is to be
published by the National Roadside Council and the American Nature Asso-
ciation. A third weapon against these highwayside offenders is forged
particularly for the use of women...The women of Honolulu...announced they
would not patronize any merchant or any product using the landscape for its
advertising murals. And, what is more, they did not..."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 21 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.50-15.00; cows good 7.50-8.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.00-11.75; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.30-11.95; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.60-12.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.50-12.00; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.85-11.00. Spring lambs 12.25-13.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 142 $\frac{3}{8}$ -145 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 D.No. Spr.* Minneap. 140 $\frac{3}{8}$ -143 $\frac{3}{8}$; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 123-129; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum/Duluth 128-129; No. 2 Hard Winter* K.C. 133-135 $\frac{3}{4}$; Chi. 132 $\frac{3}{4}$ -137 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 1 Hard Winter* St. Louis 134 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 137; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 118; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ -114 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 138 $\frac{1}{2}$ -140; St. Louis 141; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 134 $\frac{1}{2}$ -137 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 140; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ -48 $\frac{3}{4}$; K.C. 51-53 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 50-51; St. Louis 54 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 115-117; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 100-114; No. 2, Minneap. 70-72; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 203-207.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$4-\$5 per double-head barrel in the East. South Carolina Cobblers \$4.50-\$5.25 per stave barrel in eastern markets; \$3.50 f.o.b. Charleston. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.25-\$2.50 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$1.50-\$1.60 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.90-\$2.25 in the East; \$1.60 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions U. S. Commercials and U. S. No. 1, \$1.25-\$1.50 per 50-pound sack in city markets; 85¢-90¢ f.o.b. Crystal City. Mississippi Round type cabbage \$2-\$2.50 per lettuce crate in terminal markets; \$1.65 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. North Carolina various varieties of strawberries \$3-\$3.50 per 24-quart crate in Philadelphia; \$1.25-\$2.75 f.o.b. Chadbourn.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 11 points from the previous close to 13.03 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.58 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 11 points to 12.75 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 10 points to 12.65 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 91 Score, 31 cents; 90 Score, 30 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S.Daisies, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17 cents; Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ -25 cents; Standards, 23-23 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXV, No. 39

Section 1

May 25, 1937

"SOFT" X-RAY PICTURES

The first "soft" X-ray movies ever taken were shown to motion picture engineers at Hollywood yesterday, says a Los Angeles report by the Associated Press. The pictures revealed the hitherto invisible motion of poison in its attack and progress through living tissues and the possibility of watching major chemical changes of life as readily as looking at the bones of the body. The pictures showed the first movies of the digestive processes of a worm and disclosed a new attack on crop pests developed at Cornell University. The movies were taken by Prof. Guy F. MacLeod, entomologist at Cornell, who said: "It is expected that with this new method of studying insects, both normal and in relation to the various poisons used to kill them, much information of both practical and scientific value will be obtained." The "soft" X-rays (also called Grenz rays) also showed exactly how poison spreads from sprays on leaves.

TEXTILE AGREEMENT

An industry-wide agreement between the textile workers' union and rayon and silk textile converting plants, affecting 4,000 workers in approximately 200 shops, was announced last night. The announcement said the agreement provided for union recognition, preferential shop, 5-day, 40-hour week, time and a half for overtime, a week's vacation after a year of employment, legal holidays off with pay and a minimum wage of \$15. (A.P.)

SOCIAL SECURITY

Sen. Robert Wagner, New York, elated over the United States Supreme Court decisions upholding vital phases of the social security act, of which he was author, urged last night the extension of the old age pensions to groups not already covered by the law. He said he referred primarily to agricultural employees and domestics in private homes. (A.P.)

MILK BILL

The Senate passed and sent to the White House yesterday a bill to reenact the milk marketing agreement provisions of the invalidated AAA act. (A.P.)

N.J. MILK PRICE

The New Jersey Milk Control Board announced yesterday an increase of three-sixteenths of a cent a quart in the price of milk from dealers to sub-dealers. L. B. Burk, board secretary, estimated this change, effective Thursday, would affect between 1,000 and 1,200 distributors. (New York Times.)

Section 2

Tellurium
Experiments

Dr. Frank Thone, Science Service writer, says in a copyright article: "....Report of comparative experiments on plants and animals with salts of selenium and tellurium is made by Alan L. Martin, of the botany department of Columbia University, in the current issue of the American Journal of Botany. Mr. Martin grew series of plants in jars of water containing various concentrations of salts of both elements. Both proved injurious above certain threshold levels, but selenium caused far greater injury than tellurium at any given solution concentration. Sulphur, known to be able to inhibit the absorption of selenium by plants, seemed to have no such antagonisms for tellurium. On the contrary, plants in tellurium solutions suffered more when sulphur was added. Plant food grown on soils to which 32 parts per million of tellurium and selenium, respectively, had been added were fed to rats. Food from the selenized soil sickened the rats very soon, and killed them within two weeks. Rats fed on food from the artificially tellurized soil, on the contrary, showed no particular ill effects. They did not grow quite so rapidly as 'control' rats fed on a diet free from both selenium and tellurium, but their health remained apparently normal."

Butter Texture
Research

Research as to the cause and cure of poor texture in butter, particularly crumbliness, which has baffled some Oregon manufacturers under certain conditions, is provided in a special appropriation passed by the recent Oregon legislature. As part of a general omnibus bill appropriating \$132,000 for specially designated types of agricultural research by the Oregon State College experiment station, \$5,000 is set aside for this work on crumbly butter. Recent sessions of the organized dairymen and of the buttermakers of Oregon have advocated this study, and their representatives testified to the seriousness of the problem when the hearing on the appropriation bill was held. Dr. G. H. Wilster, head of dairy manufacturing, has started preparations for setting up the project. (Pacific Dairy Rev., May)

Japanese
Economics

"Although Japan is moving toward greater control of the country's economic structure the present government is less inclined than its predecessor to interfere with private enterprise," says Hugh Byas in a Tokyo cable to the New York Times. "Coordination and guidance rather than state control is the keynote of its policies. The new Cabinet Planning Board, which is being installed, is all that has materialized of the army's plans formulated last year for a new organ to coordinate national policies. Instead of being headed by a Minister without portfolio, it is placed under the control of Premier Sanjuro Hayashi with Finance Minister Toyotaro Yuki as chairman and Sekiya Ino, a permanent official of the Agricultural Department, as vice chairman. Three of its five chief members are drawn from examining agricultural construction bureaus. It will include civilian members selected from prominent bankers and industrialists. Its functions include the preparation and drafting of plans for national policies and the examination of measures submitted to the Cabinet by the Ministers..."

Grass-Drying
Methods

H. G. Robinson, in an article in Country Life (London, May 15) on "Grass-Growing Costs", says: "...There are one or two points that emerge from the work that has been done on grass drying. The first relates to the variation in the nutritive value of the finished product. It is necessary to recognise that successful grass drying at present costs must turn out something that corresponds more nearly to a balanced concentrated feeding-stuff than to hay. This implies the use of short cuts of grass and the availability of drying plants that will cope with the intensive growth that takes place in early summer. Growing grass passes quickly from the most nutritive to the less nutritive stage. The second relates to the management of the land itself that is devoted to growing grass for drying purposes. We know little as yet about the effect of continuous cutting and of the manuring that is necessary to maintain quality and quantity under these peculiar conditions..."

Highway
Statistics

Engineering News-Record (May 20) in an editorial note to the article "A Count of Road Growth" says: "The fragmentary character of the highway statistics (in the article) is fully recognized. But until the careful road inventories and surveys of traffic and highway financing now being made by the states in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Public Roads have been completed, which will be a matter of many months, there are no better statistics available than those in the article. They have been assembled by the staff of Engineering News-Record to meet an immediate demand for figures of road-mileage growth and classification, for data on road-building money received and expended and for other quantitative and qualitative measures of American highways. Such information as is here assembled has come from many publications scattered through the years."

High-Speed
Tractors

(Ill.)
An Atlanta Press report says high speed farming with double shifts keeping tractors operating 24 hours a day is under way in this district. One of the speediest farming jobs is on the J. A. Hoblit farm, where a 44-horsepower Diesel tractor has been fighting weeds with a 27-foot disk, and plowing with seven 14-inch shares turning over 50 acres a day. High power and ability to pull big implements are only minor advantages of the Diesel engine, however. Mr. Hoblit finds for each acres of ground plowed he hauls just half as much fuel to the field, compared with the two smaller gasoline powered tractors used for planting, cultivating and the smaller plowing jobs. And each gallon of fuel for these Diesels costs only half as much as gasoline, 2.1 cents a gallon for Diesel fuel compared to 16 cents for gasoline. Mr. Hoblit's experience supports the growing evidence that Diesel power may eventually replace other engines for the heavier work on farms. (Bloomington Pantagraph, May 12.)

Tung Crop

E. C. Concannon, chemical division chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, taking stock of the frost damage to southern tung oil groves, said recently the industry's greatest need is the development of a late blooming strain. He estimated the winter's toll at 50 percent of the tung fruit crop, leaving in prospect only about a million pounds of oil for 1937. (A.P.)

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 24 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.50-15.00; cows good 7.50-8.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.00-12.00; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.40-12.05; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.70-12.10; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.60-12.10; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.85-11.10. Spring lambs 11.75-13.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 143-145; No. 2 D.No.Spr.* Minneap. 141-143; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 123-129; No. 1 Hd.Am.Dur.Duluth 128 $\frac{3}{4}$ -129 $\frac{3}{4}$; No. 2 Hd.Wr.* K.C. 133-135 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 130-133 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 Hd.Wr.* St. Louis 132 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 134-134 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 116. No. 2 rye Minneap. 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ -113 $\frac{1}{2}$. No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 140 $\frac{1}{2}$ -142 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 139-139 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 yellow Chi. 132 $\frac{1}{2}$ -137 $\frac{1}{2}$. No. 3 white oats Minneap. 47 $\frac{1}{4}$ -48 $\frac{1}{4}$; K.C. 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ -52 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chi. 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ -51 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 54-54 $\frac{1}{2}$. No. 2 malting barley Minneap. 110-112; No. 3 good malting Minneap. 100-109; No. 2 Minneap. 69-71. No. 1 flaxseed Minneap. 203-207.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$3.75-\$4.50 per stave barrel in the East; \$3.25 f.o.b. Charleston. Florida Spaulding Rose \$4-\$4.75 per double-head barrel in eastern cities. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.25-\$2.50 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$1.50-\$1.55 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.90-\$2.35 in the East; \$1.60 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.60-\$2.75 carlot sales in Chicago. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$1.25-\$1.50 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 75¢-80¢ f.o.b. Crystal City. Mississippi Round type cabbage \$1.75-\$2.50 per lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.65 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. North Carolina various varieties of strawberries \$2.50-\$3 per 32-quart crate in a few cities; \$1.50-\$2.65 f.o.b. Chadbourn and Wallace Section.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 5 points from the previous close to 13.08 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.63 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 12.80 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 12.69 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 91 Score, 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 90 Score, 30 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; S.Daisies, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Y.Americas, 17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23-24 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Standards, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ -22 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; Firsts, 20-21 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Chicago - Nominal.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXV, No. 40

Section 1

May 26, 1937

BRITISH
TRADE
COMMENT "Members of all parties in the House of Commons begged the British Government yesterday not to miss the present opportunity for concluding a sound and useful trade agreement with the United States," reports Ferdinand Kuhn, Jr., in a London wireless to the New York Times. "Not for nine or ten years has there been so strong and general a desire to increase world trade and remove some of the worst impediments that now distract it," said Sir Arthur Salter in a speech that was typical of a score of others...'..."

REICH RESEARCH
COUNCIL A Berlin wireless to the New York Times says that in the presence of Chancellor Adolf Hitler the Reich Research Council was inaugurated there yesterday. Minister of Education Bernhard Rust explained that technical and natural science research would be pursued systematically by the council, Germany's economic self-sufficiency being the objective.

BRITISH
EMPIRE
COTTON British Empire cotton production, excepting India, exceeded all previous records during 1936, says the annual report of the British Cotton Growing Association, according to a Manchester report by the Associated Press. Production amounted to 752,800 bales, of which the Uganda protectorate was responsible for the biggest share, the Soudan being a good second. In most other territories, the report says, climatic conditions were far from good and poor crops were harvested.

GERMAN TRADE
TREATY A Berlin report by the Associated Press says that Germany and Colombia concluded a new commercial treaty yesterday to replace the agreement that expired last November. Under the new treaty, effective May 1, Colombia obtains freedom from currency restrictions affecting payments for some German imports and improves her position for exporting some raw materials, particularly hides, to Germany.

CIVIL SERVICE
APPEAL BILL Establishment of a Civil Service Board of Appeals was recommended yesterday by Representative Barry of New York, in a bill introduced in the House. Three members of the board would be chosen; one member of the Civil Service Commission, one selected by Civil Service employees, and one named by the President. (Washington Post.)

Wrappers

for Cheese

Hugh L. Templeton and H. H. Sommer, University of Wisconsin, report in the Journal of Dairy Science (May) their study of wrappers for processed cheese. A summary says: "There are a number of factors which play a part in the darkening of the tin foil. The use of phosphate emulsifying salts appears to accelerate the discoloration, especially when the reaction of the cheese-quinhydrone paste is more alkaline than pH-5.8. The results presented in this paper were obtained from investigations on Cheddar cheese, and it is probable that other types of cheese might show different reaction values which are connected with the darkening of the tin foil. It is also probable that there may be some other factors involved, which may be studied at a later date. It is also evident that the metal foils are still superior to any other type of foils as a wrapper for processed cheese. For general use with all types of cheese tin foil is probably more satisfactory than aluminum foil, but when relative costs are considered there may be types of cheese with which aluminum foil, properly coated to prevent corrosion, may offer distinct advantages."

Organic Dyes

Destroy Weeds

The Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society (London, March) prints an address by M. Georges Truffaut on "Science Progress Applied to Horticulture". He says in part: "Today I shall try very simply, without going into unnecessary details, to explain modern attainments in feeding fruit-trees, as an example of rational nutrition. Next I shall give my views on modern fungicides, insecticides, and on recent progress in weed-killing. To conclude I shall speak of the problem of microbiology as affecting plant-feeding....Spraying soils with organic dyes has brought us to a curious discovery, namely, that some organic dyes are able to destroy in field conditions charlock, without harming the growth of cereals (oats, barley, rye, and wheat). Charlock is a weed of European origin. It was imported to America and Australia, and is now a most troublesome weed for arable land all over the world. The presence of charlock in cereal crops has sometimes caused the loss of from one- to two-thirds of the crop. Spraying the fields with a solution of a special yellow dye destroyed the charlock in four days; whereas the cereals, set free from it, thrived admirably. This discovery that weeds may be destroyed by synthetic dyes is an example of the manner in which unprejudiced investigations may lead up to new and unexpected results...."

(April)

Effect of Light

on Tomatoes

The leading article in Plant Physiology is "Effect of Light Intensity on the Photosynthetic Efficiency of Tomato Plants" by Alton Millett Porter, Michigan Experiment Station. Stating that "the increase in the multiple correlations (when the elaborated food materials are the dependent variable, and light intensity, humidity, and temperature are the independent variables) over the simple correlations under each degree of light intensity is evidence that there is interrelation between factors regulating the plant food manufacture," he suggests "the possibility of developing a strain of plants that has a high degree of photosynthetic efficiency under conditions of low light intensity. Obviously, the producer of indoor-grown tomatoes has no control over light intensity --

at least he has no practicable means of increasing it. However, if he can obtain a varietal selection which is especially adapted to the low light intensities and short days of the northern winter season, a substantial contribution will have been made to the solution of the problem of profitably growing tomatoes in the greenhouse during the winter. Little or no effort has thus far been directed toward developing such a physiological strain of tomatoes, present stocks apparently being heterozygous in this respect..."

Congress,

May 24

Both Houses received a message from the President (H.Doc. 255) recommending the enactment of legislation to provide maximum hours, minimum wages and to prohibit child labor. The Senate passed the following bills: H.R. 5722 to reenact and amend provisions of the agricultural adjustment act, as amended, relating to marketing agreements and orders (the so-called "fruits and vegetables amendment," contained in the bill as reported, was rejected by the Senate; the bill will now be sent to the President in the same form as it passed the House); without amendment, S. 2439, to extend the time for purchase and distribution of surplus agricultural commodities for relief purposes and to continue the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation; without amendment, H.J.Res. 193, to authorize an appropriation for the expenses of participation by the United States in the Eleventh International Dairy Congress, Berlin, Germany, in 1937 (this measure will now be sent to the President). The Senate received the nomination of Newell S. Boardman, of Wisconsin, to be regional director of the Resettlement Administration, vice R. I. Newell, resigned. The Senate adjourned until Wednesday, May 26. The House passed the bill (H.R. 6242) to protect the buyers of potatoes in the District of Columbia. The House debated the bill (H.R. 6834) to prohibit the use of buildings or premises in the District of Columbia for carrying on certain undesirable industries (slaughterhouses), but so much opposition developed that the bill was re-committed to the Committee on the District of Columbia. Mr. Deen had inserted in the Record tables and other material relative to the activities of the Department of the Interior relating to the George-Deen vocational education act.

Soviet Farm
Policies

A Moscow cable to Business Week (May 22) says far-reaching importance is attached to the recent announcement that all collective and individual farmers who are 60 years or older and who do not have able bodied children in the family are exempted from all money taxes and assessments on their possessions. The Soviet Union's population is 80 percent peasants. The real significance, however, is the indication that Kremlin officials are beginning to turn their attention again to the country's food supply and to the welfare of the rural population. It means that Russia believes that its industrialization program has reached the stage where more efforts can be turned to those industries which will provide for some of the amenities of living and to the mass of the population whose social status has been neglected under the recent years of rearmament pressure. The new edict has tremendous importance as a stimulant intended further to spur the peasantry energetically to push the program for a crop of 120,000,000 tons of grain, which is a 20 percent boost over the record crop of 1935.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 25 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.75-15.00; cows good 7.75-9.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.25-12.00; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.50; feeder and stockers steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.20-12.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.50-12.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.40-12.05; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.60-10.85. Spring lambs 11.75-13.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.Nor.Spr. Wheat* Minneap. 141-1/8-143-1/8; No. 2 D. Nor.Spr* Minneap. 139-1/8-141-1/8; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 118-124; No. 1 Hd. Dur. Duluth 123 1/2-124 1/2; No. 2 Hd. Wr.* K.C. 130-135; Chi. 127 1/2-132; No. 1 Hd. Wr.* St. Louis 129; No. 1 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 131 1/2; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 113. No. 2 rye Minneap. 107 3/4-111 3/4. No. 2 yellow corn K.C. 139 1/2-142; St. Louis 140; No. 3 yellow Chi. 133-136. No. 3 white oats Minneap. 45 1/2-46 1/2; K.C. 50-52 1/2; Chi. 50 1/2-51 1/4; St. Louis 54. No. 2 malting barley Minneap. 105-108; No. 3 good malting Minneap. 94-102; No. 2 Minneap. 65-67. No. 1 flaxseed Minneap. 199-203.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$3.50-\$4.25 per stave barrel in the East; mostly \$3 f.o.b. Charleston. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2-\$2.40 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$1.35-\$1.50 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2-\$2.40 in the East; \$1.60 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.75 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.63 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$1.10-\$1.50 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 75¢-80¢ f.o.b. cash track Crystal City. Mississippi Round type cabbage \$2-\$2.40 per lettuce crate in consuming centers; \$1.40-\$1.50 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. California Salmon Meat cataloups \$6.75-\$7 per standard crate of 45 melons in New York City; \$3-\$3.25 f.o.b. Brawley.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 14 points from the previous close to 12.94 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.63 cents. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 14 points to 12.66 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 14 points to 12.55 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 31 1/2 cents; 91 Score, 30 3/4 cents; 90 Score, 30 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 16 1/2 cents; S. Daisies, 16 3/4 cents; Y. Americas, 17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 22 3/4-24 1/4 cents; Standards, 21 1/4-22 1/2 cents; Firsts, 20-20 1/2 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.